

The Improvement Era



AUGUST, 1942

VOLUME 45 NUMBER 8

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



"...that means US!"

YES, U. S. also spells "US." *We are the United States . . .* all of us here in the West and elsewhere. And our government wants *every one* to join the nationwide health and conservation crusade for Victory. ★ Diet is all-important. Medical authorities recognize that stamina and efficiency depend on proper food. ★ This means food not only properly *selected*, but also properly *prepared*. For detailed instruction, community classes are being organized everywhere, many led by gas company Home Service representatives, loaned for this wartime duty. ★

A series of classes on Food and Nutrition are being held this summer under our auspices at the newly completed auditorium in the Salt Lake office. Get details from our Home Service Department.

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Offices in Salt Lake City, Ogden and Provo
Serving Twenty-three Utah Communities

SAVE VITAMINS FOOD AND FUEL



Victory demands conservation of all human and material resources. Your Gas Company offers these approved suggestions for promotion of health and thrift:

PREPARING VEGETABLES
To avoid loss of vitamins and minerals: Cook vegetables whole when possible. Boil potatoes in their jackets. Don't pare carrots; scrape them with knife or stiff brush. Peel other vegetables paper-thin. When vegetables are prepared and placed in water, cook in the same water. Use minimum water, and cook quickly.

MEATS: Serve meat, fish or cheese in some form every day to provide necessary protein.

MILK: Children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers should have at least a quart a day; others, a pint a day. Don't let milk stand on doorstep; place quickly in refrigerator.

HOT WATER: Avoid unnecessary waste of gas by not letting hot water faucets run needlessly, and by having leaks repaired. Conserve fuel for war industries . . . and save money at the same time.

YOUR GAS RANGE: Prolong its life by cleaning frequently. Immediately clear clogged burners before residue hardens. Better still, avoid wasteful "boiling over" by turning down the gas.



Buy U. S.
War Savings
Bonds
and Stamps

Exploring the Universe

By FRANKLIN S. HARRIS, JR.

THE prospects for a girl of fifteen to get married eventually are nine out of ten, but at double that age her prospects are just half as great. According to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., up to the age of twenty-two the girls have a better chance than men; after that, until the age of forty-five, the men's chances are better. At forty-five the remaining chances of eventual marriage for a confirmed bachelor or spinster are about one in ten.

IN 1553 the public fountains of Paris had to serve a population of about 260,000 people with water, but at that time the total water available was barely over a quart a day for each person.

THE sea gull which saved the crops of the early Pioneers from the crickets in 1848 is still helping. Dr. G. F. Knowlton has found that during recent serious outbreaks of grasshoppers and crickets in Utah large numbers of the gulls have been seen feeding on these and other insects, including the cutworms and white grubs. It has been estimated that this gull gave ninety percent control of grasshoppers after alfalfa was harvested in one district in 1936.

THE annual output of mushrooms in the United States is estimated at over forty million pounds.

HERNIAS are afflictions suffered by animals as well as humans. They are occasionally found in several different mammals, and are not particularly rare in dogs. They are rarer in wild animals, but have even been found in kangaroo rats.

THE oldest examples of the swastika sign in decoration are on statuettes and bracelets of mammoth ivory which belong to the Ice Age culture and come from Mezine, in South Russia.

EIGHTY percent or more of the total root volume in the maple-oak forests in Wisconsin is within eight inches of the surface of the ground.

EGYPTIAN turbans of the late Roman period in the New York Metropolitan Museum are almost exactly similar to certain fashionable headdresses sold in the summer of 1939. The material of lacy linen fabric is rectangular in shape, slit up the middle for half its length; the uncut end is the crown, and the two tails are wound around the head.

(Concluded on page 484)

FOR THOSE TIRING




"IN-BETWEEN" TIMES

GET A QUICK PICK-UP

With

Honey Bee GRAHAMS

And a Glass of Fresh Milk!

5 Honey Bee Graham's with milk actually double the nutritive value of a glass of milk!

TRY THIS NEW RECIPE

PEARS ST. MORITZ
 1 Can Pears
 1 Package Philadelphia Cheese
 Mint Jelly
 Honey Bee Graham Cracker crumbs
 Mayonnaise

Take two halves of pears. Put creamed Philadelphia cheese in one half and mint jelly in the other. Put together with toothpicks and roll in graham cracker crumbs. Garnish with mayonnaise or roll in mayonnaise first and then in the crumbs.

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for

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Purity Biscuit Co., Salt Lake
 Please send my FREE copy of "Cartoon Cookery."

Name

Address

City

State



Leveling the Idaho Falls L. D. S. Temple grounds with a Miskin Scraper, the best scraper made for leveling land for irrigation.

Write for Information

MISKIN SCRAPER WORKS

UCON, IDAHO

The Improvement Era

"The Glory of God is Intelligence"

AUGUST, 1942

VOLUME 45 NUMBER 8

"THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PRIESTHOOD QUORUMS, MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, MUSIC COMMITTEE, WARD TEACHERS, AND OTHER AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

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The Cover

A GAIN the earth has yielded, and put forth golden grain in a land "choice above all other lands." The cover subject is from Harold M. Lambert.

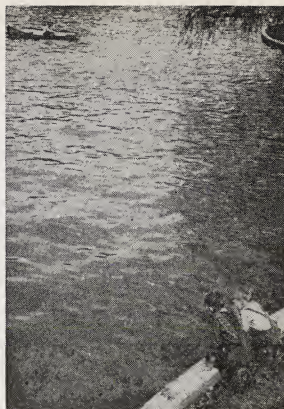


Photo by Gladys M. Relyea

Do You Know—

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EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES:

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MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

A MAGAZINE FOR EVERY
MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Facts on Teotihuacan

By Charles E. Dibble
Roosevelt Fellow, Institute of
International Education

NEW archeological excavations are being initiated in Teotihuacan (Teo-ti-hua-can—place of the Gods, or place where the Gods were created).

The Pyramid of the Sun, as viewed by present-day visitors, is but a core of the original structure. In the process of reconstruction a cap fifteen feet thick was literally peeled from the pyramid. The pyramid was originally surfaced with stucco and decorated with frescos, red, blue-green and yellow being the predominant colors.

The base of the structure originally was square and covered an eleven and one-half acre area. Its height exceeded



ONE SIDE OF THE PYRAMID OF THE SUN SHOWING THE FIFTEEN FOOT CAP WHICH ORIGINALLY COVERED THE NOW VISIBLE PYRAMID.

two hundred fifteen feet, and the total weight was approximately three million tons. This weight, most of it in the form of adobe bricks, was all transported and placed by native workmen under great handicap.

Teotihuacan's inhabitants were accurate observers of the heavens and planned their cities in accord with the movements of the sun. The orientation of the Pyramid of the Sun, as well as other buildings of the zone, deviates seventeen degrees from true north in accordance with Mexico's north latitude position. The pyramid is not oriented to face due west, but rather it is oriented to that point in the west where the sun sets on the day it reaches the zenith in Teotihuacan. The sun reaches its zenith in Mexico on May 21. On this day the sun sets vertical to the north-south axis of the pyramid.



THE LAMP OF FREEDOM BURNS IN THE FARMHOUSE WINDOW

KEEP IT BURNING IN YOUR COMMUNITY!

Enter the
WIN-THE-WAR BOND CONTEST

First Prize — \$1,000 War Bond, plus a tour for the winner and one other member of the family, all expenses paid. See the big Allis-Chalmers factory where weapons of victory are made. Visit Great Lakes Naval Training Station and, war conditions permitting, cruise as guest of honor aboard a U. S. Navy boat.

2nd Prize — \$1,000 War Bond. **3rd Prize** — \$500 in War Stamps. 122 other prizes from \$400 to \$10 in bonds and stamps.

HERE'S HOW TO ENTER

Anyone living on or operating a farm is eligible except Allis-Chalmers employees and dealers and their families. Serial no. of a War Bond registered in your name should be listed. Obtain entry blank from your Allis-Chalmers dealer, or write factory address below. Entry blank not required to win. Contest closes Sept. 15. Submit entries to Allis-Chalmers, Dept. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.

Through the long, dark night of war, a light shines from the farmhouse windows of America. Farm families across the continent are buying WAR BONDS to guide our boys in uniform safely homeward from their dangerous mission. To every American boy facing the ordeal of fire, here is reassurance that he is not fighting in vain. Here too is a glimpse of the America he is helping to build . . . a free, busy, prosperous nation with money in its pocket to buy undreamed-of new products in the future.

War Bonds bought every market day will keep the lamp of freedom burning in your window. Send in your contest letter today — show our boys that America's way of life is worth fighting for!

ALLIS-CHALMERS
TRACTOR DIVISION MILWAUKEE U. S. A.

In cooperation with the
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7 exquisite flavors for a variety of colorful, appetizing desserts and salads.

ROYAL PUDDINGS

Chocolate, Vanilla and Butterscotch, also Vanilla Tapioca and Orange Coconut Tapioca. Smooth, creamy and wholesome.

ROYAL SALAD GELATIN

With a delicious meat-like flavor, not sweet. Grand for molded meats, fish, salads and for jellied soups.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

The household favorite of four generations. Extra rich in vitamins A, B, D and C.

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of California

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FUN FOR EVERYBODY!

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Ride the Saltair Trains

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HANDY AS YOUR CAR and saves it, too!

MANY EXPERTS SAY:

"1945"

BEFORE ANY NEW TIRES
FOR CIVILIAN AUTOISTS"

● If you're putting 15,000 miles yearly on your tires, that's 45,000 miles by August, 1945!

Can they take it?

If not, better start taking out-of-town trips by Super Coach. See how handy the new war-time bus schedules are. Help Uncle Sam—keep your car running—take long trips by Super Coach!

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TELEFACT

PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION
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SCRAP FOR VICTORY



50 FT.
OF
GARDEN HOSE

RUBBER



4 ARMY
RAINCOATS

Exploring the Universe

(Concluded from page 481)

IN Utah, the shortest average growing season, between the last killing frost in spring and the first in fall, is in Woodruff, Rich County, with only fifty-six days. The longest, of 224 days, is at Midlake, in Box Elder County, on the Lucin cutoff across the Great Salt Lake. Since this is out in the lake, for practical purposes the longest season, of 209 days, is near Leeds, in Washington County. In 1915, Salt Lake City had a growing season of 247 days.

AN ancient aqueduct from Hebron to Jerusalem was posted with inscriptions in Greek forbidding any ploughing within thirteen feet of the aqueduct. The aqueduct was built by the famous Pontius Pilate.

AN amphora, an ancient, tall, two-handled earthenware jar, has been found in Orvieto, Italy, with a price inscription. The jar has two male figures, one a warrior, and the inscription, "For two obols [ancient Greek coin] I'm yours." It is the only known price inscription painted by the artist on the surface of a vase.

THE largest shrimps in the world, sometimes reaching twenty inches in length, are found in the rivers Tim and Nutovo, on Sakhalin Island off Russian Siberia. In this region crabs are dried in the sun, ground to flour from which dough is made and something resembling bread is baked. This crab bread is very nutritious and withstands well all climatic changes.

A SPECIMEN of the common field mushroom with a cap three inches in diameter, has been found to produce nearly two billion spores, whereas a giant puffball produces as many as seven million million spores. In these numbers lie the reason for the appearance of molds and other fungi at every opportunity.

THREE of every four physicists in the United States are doing some form of war research.

ONE-THIRD of the thousand factory fires in New York City in 1941 were definitely traced to careless smokers. As a war measure the Federal government is urging local authorities to stop smoking in defense plants, many of which, such as the aircraft factories, have long prohibited smoking.

TELEFACT

LONGEST BRIDGES OF U. S.



SAN FRANCISCO—OAKLAND 9,500 FEET LONG



GOLDEN GATE 4,200'



HUEY P. LONG (NEW ORLEANS) 3,524'



GEORGE WASHINGTON (N. Y.) 3,500'



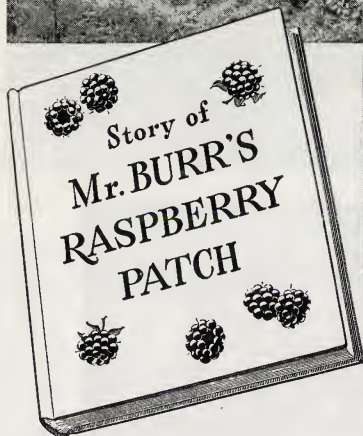
AMBASSADOR (DETROIT) 1,850'

Science Service-Pictorial Statistics, Inc. 12-31



Virginia Turpin, attractive Burr daughter, now married, shows you here the small baskets—called “cups”—in which raspberries are gathered on the 20-acre Burr place. “Each picker wears a waist band which holds 24 cups in two 12-cup stacks,” Mr. Burr explained. “Using both hands, pickers fill their two top cups (one in each stack), set these cups down in the shade of the vines, and then start filling the next two top cups. Berry crates are left at the end of each row—12 filled cups make a crate. Our pickers are paid so much a crate. My mature vines average 400 crates of raspberries per acre, sometimes more.

“To get such high yields I irrigate weekly starting the first of May, cultivate after each irrigation, and also fertilize heavily. At harvest time the canes grow six feet tall and more. As each shoot bears, it dies. We prune out this dead wood during the winter, while the canes are dormant, and top back the new wood on mature canes to about 3½ feet high. There’s always plenty to do in a raspberry patch”



TOLD YOU JUST AS IT WAS TOLD ME—
Your Safeway Farm Reporter



Mr. I. J. Burr of Orem, Utah, is secretary-manager of the Utah Berry Growers Association and one of the best berry and fruit farmers I’ve met up with in many a day. “Raspberries all ripen and must be moved to consumers before the last week in June and August first,” Mr. Burr told me. “Our Association has been able to assure the Safeway people of No. 1 berries in dependable supply, and Safeway has been our largest buyer. They took about 10,000 crates last year, paying us the going price or better”

In a Safeway store at Salt Lake City Mr. Burr checks raspberries in a “Cherry and Raspberry Week” display during the height of the picking season. “We raspberry growers around Orem had more than our share of troubles until we formed our Association in 1938,” Mr. Burr told me. “Our only marketing outlets were local merchants and fruit peddlers, and as raspberry acreage increased in this district the price we growers got went down. Safeway has helped us over that hump. With their efficient distribution system Safeway ships a good part of our berries out to other areas, so the local market is better stabilized. Over the Fourth of July period—all season in fact—Safeway advertises and pushes our berries without cost to us. All this gives our Association members a much better opportunity to make a decent living”



★ FOR VICTORY—BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS ★

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Convenient to business, social, shopping and theatres. Single from \$4 · Double from \$6. Suites from \$10 · A generally lower scale of rates for long term occupancy



THE Palace HOTEL

Edmond A. Rieder
General Manager

You Can't Always Plan the Future by the Past

Just because you haven't had a fire is no reason why you won't. Don't judge the future by the past.

Fire is a constant menace and may visit you any day.

Insure your property today and be protected against loss.

Better get your policy while you can.

Utah Home Fire Insurance Co.

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GENERAL AGENTS
Salt Lake City, Utah

Looking Back AT ANCIENT AMERICA

By DEWEY FARNSWORTH

NOTE: These photographs are typical of those found in the two brochures, "Grandeurs of Ancient America" and "Buried Empires of South America," published by the author, proceeds from the sale of which are being used, according to present plans, to finance further photographic activities among the ruins of South and Central America.

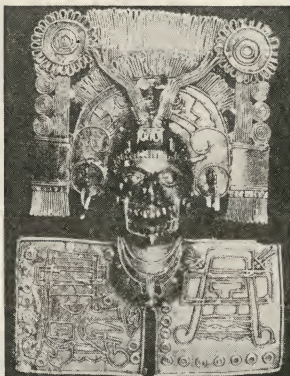


(Above) TOMB SEVEN AT MONTE ALBAN

Thirteen hundred feet above the valley floor of Oaxaca stands the amazing ruined city of Monte Alban whose archeological zone covers an area of twenty-four square miles. Most of the tombs in this region have been explored, but none has yielded the rich treasures found in tomb seven. They consisted of articles made of gold, abasaster, jade, amber, silver, jet, obsidian, pearl, coral, turquoise, and rock crystal. This famous collection of jewels of inestimable value fills a whole museum in the city of Oaxaca.

(Below) THE HALL OF THE MONOLITHS—MITLA

The great hall of the monoliths, containing six columns, is one hundred and twenty-five feet long by twenty-three feet wide. These columns are about eleven feet above the floor and probably several feet beneath and measure three feet in diameter at the base, tapering slightly toward the top. Their surface is smooth and they weigh from six to eight tons each. As the width of the hall was too great for the span of a flat roof, these columns were placed in the center to support the wooden beams.



(Left) THE JAGUAR KNIGHT BREASTPIECE

Among the many golden objects found in Tomb Seven, this large breast-piece was of special interest. It represents a human head wearing a jaguar's head helmet with imitation feathers of golden thread. If its artistic side is striking, its scientific value is no less great, for in the two plates below the deity appear two years, represented by a symbol like the letters AO interlaced, which among the Mixtecs signified a year.



Subscriptions to Service Men

SOUTH DAVIS AND PHOENIX STAKES
SEND THE *Era* TO ALL THEIR MEN
IN UNIFORM

At least two stakes of the Church, South Davis and Phoenix, are sending each member of their stakes serving in the armed forces, a subscription to *The Improvement Era*. Although their method varied in achieving the result of "an *Era* to every service man," both are noteworthy.

South Davis was the first stake to report on this activity. The report came in on November 1. Alvin Sessions had been appointed as "free lancer" to canvass the stake at large, to obtain additional gift subscriptions for service men. These subscriptions he turned over to the *Era* director of the ward to which the donor belonged. The donor was then furnished with a type-written letter in an envelope addressed to the service man for whom he had purchased a subscription, expressing a personal greeting and message, which the donor signed and mailed. It is of interest to know that Elder Sessions has since been called into the armed forces, serving as captain at Presidio of San Francisco.

President J. R. Price of the Phoenix (Arizona) Stake reports that the stake presidency, the high council, and a number of leading men subscribed to *The Improvement Era* for all members of the Phoenix Stake who are in the armed forces. The number was about seventy-five. A letter went to each man, explaining the gift and also giving them news of stake and ward activities.

Here are some of the responses that were received by the stake presidency from men in the armed forces to whom the *Era* subscriptions were given:

Thank you very much for *The Improvement Era*. It came today, and I was very glad to receive it, as I know how well I can keep up with the Church affairs, and also it is a spiritual relief and a great help.

I received your welcome letter today explaining how and where the *Era* came from, and I don't know how to thank you for remembering me, but I can say I really appreciate it from the bottom of my heart. It is a wonderful magazine and I am glad to have it. It will give me a chance to keep up with Church activities, and it will help me be a better soldier. I am letting all my friends read this magazine because a lot of them have never heard of the Mormon Church, and they, too, can benefit a lot by reading good literature.

I received your letter and also *The Improvement Era*, and I am thankful for your thoughtfulness. I owe you so much, President, for the many things you have done for me, and I know, too, the way you want to be thanked. . . .

In this way the *Era* is helping many young men who are on the front lines of battle, to be better soldiers now, and better men when they return.

How many miles are your tires good for? *Here's how you can find out...*

Your neighborhood Pep 88-Vico service man has a unique Tire Mileage Gauge with which he can quickly give you an interesting and helpful

Estimate of Mileage Left in Your Tires

This new and exclusive service is entirely free. Drive in today—get a Mileage Estimate—and a copy of a new chart that will help you extend the life of your tires.

Check in for a Check up



CARE FOR YOUR CAR—FOR YOUR COUNTRY

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AND DEALERS IN ITS PRODUCTS

Everywhere in Utah and Idaho

COUNTRY PEACE and QUIET IN THE HEART of a TEEMING CITY

Sleep is not broken by traffic rumble or screech

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Most important...

You will save money

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LOS ANGELES AMBASSADOR

CULTURE

By Nephi Jensen

I saw real culture one day. It was not in a splendidly furnished drawing room. It was not in a metropolitan library, nor in a far-famed art gallery. It was in a streetcar.

One crisp morning a man wearing rather greasy overalls got on the car. Something was protruding from his seat pocket. It looked like a book. I became curious to know what kind of book had reached such a coarse and crude setting.

As the workman took out his cherished volume, a noble classic, and commenced to read, I thought to myself, "That is real culture." And it is.

Recently I ran across an unusual book, in a setting as crude as the workman's overalls. I was browsing in a second-hand bookstore; and on the lowly ten-cent counter I found a well-preserved volume of one of the finest things produced with a pen in Utah.

I was immediately provoked to do some antithetical thinking. I mused, "Here is a rare product, a poetical portrayal of God's drama of the ages. And yet it lies here on this musty table, begging for a buyer at the insignificant price of ten cents. What is the matter with our taste?"

Yes, I bought it. Not because I needed it. I already had a copy in my library; and, what is more important, I had read it.

A few days later I told a friend, a man of extensive histrionic experience and fine literary taste, of my discovery of this priceless volume on a ten-cent counter in a second-hand book store.

"I am not surprised," he remarked. "I was with Elder Orson F. Whitney when he was writing his epic poem *Elias*. I told him it would take our people fifty years to learn to appreciate it."

Well, it was in 1904 that the truly great poem was published in a de luxe volume, befitting its rare contents. Obviously, the fifty years have not yet expired. It is equally certain that I cannot expect to shorten the half century. But in the humble hope of stimulating just a little appreciation of the



poem, I call attention to a few flashes from a master mind.

In the first of the twelve cantos the poet-Apostle sings of the "wondrous" spiritual transformation that came to him. He also gives us a glimpse of the lofty conception of greatness that came to him with his great spiritual awakening:

Greatness, true greatness, mightiness of mind,
And greater greatness, grandeur of the soul,
Tell but one tale—capacity, not place,
Capacity, whose sire, experience,
Whose ancestors, innate intelligence,
Original, inborn nobility,
As oft in hut as mansion have their home.
Greatness not gift, but guerdon—crown for all
Who care to climb; and fame, eternal fame,
White as the shining cloak of Arctic hills,
A mantle falls, of fadeless purity,
Of loftiest lives, that mount to meet their source,
And like to snow-capt, sun-kissed peaks sublime,
Receive but to dispense their blessedness.
Who seek not gifts, but Giver—they shall find
No sacrifice but changes part for whole.

He opens the second canto with an enchanting apostrophe to his "native hills."

In canto three he stirs us with a bit of vigorous poetic preaching as he inveighs against "unbelief" and "Mammon's lust." In canto five he

(Concluded on page 519)

THE WARTIME BUYER AND THE O. P. S.

SALESMAN: There she is, brother... the best second-hand buy in town! That's an O. P. Special!

CUSTOMER: O. P. Special?... What's that?

SALESMAN: Well, sir, that means that the engine is OIL-PLATED. This car was broken in on Conoco Nth motor oil. It has had no other oil in the crankcase.

CUSTOMER: Say, that sounds good. I've been reading about that oil and know it was tested down in Death Valley.

SALESMAN: Right you are! And that test was certified! When the six engines had been run to destruction, Conoco Nth oil had protected its motor for twice the mileage averaged by the five oils it was tested against. Guess I sound more like an oil salesman than a car man but, brother, they've got an oil and they're going to town with it!

CUSTOMER: O. K. it's a sale... and you can bet money that I'll keep that engine OIL-PLATED!

And he'll keep down repair bills and keep up his oil mileage with Conoco Nth. Get your engine OIL-PLATED. And get all the help of Conoco Nth toward keeping your oil and your engine clean. See Your Conoco Mileage Merchant today! Continental Oil Company

CARE FOR YOUR CAR... FOR YOUR COUNTRY



FOR THE DURATION of your car...

Don't depend on hurried stops for gasoline to have your tires and car checked. Join my ONCE-A-WEEK CLUB. Choose one day each week to bring in your car. I will properly check your tires, oil, radiator, and battery. I will report anything that appears to need attention. I will keep a careful record and remind you when greasing and oil change are needed. I help you get maximum service and car life at least possible cost and trouble.

Your Mileage Merchant

CONOCO Nth
MOTOR OIL





Photograph by Harold M. Lambert

By
JOSEPHINE
HAMLIN

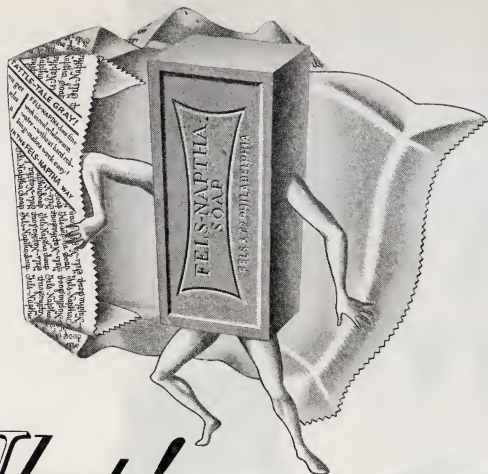
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Rebellion

●

HOW EVER is a fellow supposed to make big league baseball
If no one ever gives him time to practice pitch at all?
When the gang with balls and bats all gather round the door,
Mom never fails to order, "Practice your new piece some more."

SHE seems to think the only thing for me to ever do
Is to sit on polished benches, diddling out a tune or two.
She thinks that hands were only made to play a fancy run,
When I *know* why hands were made—to have some baseball fun!



What!

NO DISHES?

You have just bought a piano, a living-room rug, a fine watch, or some similar, substantial adjunct to your home or your scheme of living. What extra inducement was "thrown in" to influence your choice?

The answer, of course, is—*nothing*. In fact, you'd be suspicious if something extra had been offered! You are satisfied the article itself is worth the price you paid.

Most Fels-Naptha Users feel the same way about laundry soap. They know that a bar or box of Fels-Naptha Soap is worth every penny of the purchase price—in *extra washing energy*. They don't want any other extras "thrown in."

As one woman aptly puts it,
"the soap that's cheapest at the counter isn't always cheapest when the washing's done."



SERVICE MEN CARRY ON L. D. S. SPIRIT

By Pfc. Edward C. Koelliker

O, remember, my son, and learn wisdom in thy youth; yea, learn in thy youth to keep the commandments of God.

Counsel with the Lord in all thy doings, and he will direct thee for good; yea, when thou liest down at night lie down unto the Lord, that he may watch over you in your sleep; and when thou risest in the morning let thy heart be full of thanks unto God; and if ye do these things, ye shall be lifted up at the last day. (Alma 37:35, 37)

SUCH prophetic admonition given about seventy years before the birth of Christ finds the youth of this day and age needing the same counsel. At no other time have the sons of the earth been so in need of faith, counsel, activity, and encouragement. Little do we realize the advantage we have, for no other group of young people are so wonderfully blessed, so divinely directed.



SOLDIER FIRESIDE GROUP,
ESCONDIDO, CALIFORNIA

One of the activities enjoyed in our wards at home is the fireside chat, an activity which in the army has proved to be a source of spirituality. A group in Escondido, California, under the direction of Chaplain George R. Woolley, organized and spent many happy hours, learning together. For fifteen months this group has been functioning, originally starting out with sixteen returned missionaries, but now it has simmered down to five. We have faithfully and humbly held sacrament services, and hours of study, but as time passes, our group grows smaller as army assignments separate us. Our happiest moments have been spent in our fireside chats and other services, for in these meetings we have a common understanding. The things discussed are clean, ideal, and free from vulgarity. Though we are but a handful of people, we feel we can maintain a standard of distinction which will be the envy of many, and great will be our own happiness for our testimonies are strengthened and our sense of responsibility increased. We express thanks for the privilege of having a Latter-day Saint chaplain, George R. Woolley, who understands our problems and can direct us under the spirit of the holy Priesthood.

The president of the fireside chat group is Pfc. Rean Bisel, a former Texas missionary, his first assistant, Mrs. Lois Koelliker, a Northern States missionary, and our lesson instructor is selected weekly from the membership.

The Editor's Page

"The Power of Truth"

By PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT

"FOR THE INDIVIDUAL THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS THEORETICAL TRUTH; A GREAT TRUTH THAT IS NOT ABSORBED BY OUR WHOLE MIND AND LIFE, AND HAS NOT BECOME AN INSEPARABLE PART OF OUR LIVING IS NOT A REAL TRUTH TO US."—William George Jordan.

"IF WE KNOW THE TRUTH AND DO NOT LIVE IT, OUR LIFE IS A LIE."
—William George Jordan.

I CORRESPONDED for many years, up until the time of his death, with a man by the name of William George Jordan, who wrote a book called *The Power of Truth*. It fell to my lot one year to distribute more than seven thousand copies of the first essay in this book—over five thousand of which I autographed—and it fell to my lot to autograph between twenty-five hundred and three thousand copies of the book. I purchased four thousand copies of the English edition of this book while I was on a mission in Europe over thirty-five years ago.

I had one letter from the author expressing the opinion that from his investigation he had become convinced that more than any other religion with which he was familiar, the religion that you and I have espoused and know to be true, yields dividends of better individual lives, and a religion is of value only to the extent to which it improves the individual status of the man who holds that religion.

I would suggest to all the young men that they learn by heart at least the first four paragraphs printed below, and I hope they will remember them, and that they will be a guiding star to them through the journey of life.

"Truth is the rock foundation of every great character. It is loyalty to the right as we see it; it is courageous living of our lives in harmony with our ideals; it is always—power.

"Truth ever defies full definition. Like electricity it can only be explained by noting its manifestation. It is the compass of the soul, the guardian of conscience, the final touchstone of right. Truth is the revelation of the ideal; but it is also an inspiration to realize that ideal, a constant impulse to live it."

"For the individual, there is no such thing as theoretical truth; a great truth that is not absorbed by our whole mind and life, and has not become an inseparable part of our living, is not a real truth to us. If we know the truth and do not live it, our life is a lie."

"If we but live up to the truth that we know, and seek ever to know more, we have put ourselves into the spiritual attitude of receptiveness to know truth in the fulness of its power."

* * *
"But in exact proportion to the basic truth they contain do religions last, become permanent and growing, and satisfy and inspire the hearts of men. Mushrooms of error have a quick growth, but they exhaust their vitality and die, while truth still lives.

"The man who makes the acquisition of wealth the goal and ultimatum of his life, seeing it as an end rather than a means to an end, is not true. Why does the world usually make wealth the criterion of success, and riches the synonym of attainment? Real success in life means the individual's conquest of himself; it means 'how has he bettered himself' not 'how has he bettered his fortune.' The great question of life is not 'What have I?' but 'What am I?'"

* * *
"The permanent business prosperity of an individual, a city or a nation rests finally on commercial integrity alone, despite all that the cynics may say, or all the exceptions whose temporary success may mislead them. It is truth alone that lasts."

* * *
"The miser never forgets where he hides his treasure," says one of the old philosophers. Let us cultivate that sterling honor that holds our word so supreme, so sacred, that to forget it would seem a crime, to deny it would be impossible."

* * *
"He who does not regard his appointments, carelessly breaking them or ignoring them, is the thoughtless thief of another's time. It reveals selfishness, carelessness, and lax business morals. It is untrue to the simplest justice of life."

* * *
"He who seeks to get the highest wages for the least possible amount of service, is not true."

* * *
"The man who keeps his religion in camphor all week and who takes it out only on Sunday, is not true.

"Truth is the straight line in morals. It is the shortest distance between a fact and the expression of it."

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From painting by William Henry Jackson

The PIONEERING MORMON

By WILLIAM
R. PALMER

THE greatness of a people consists not so much in what they suffer as in what they do about it. So much emphasis is placed upon the privations and hardships endured by the Mormon pioneers that we are apt to think that their sufferings constitute their best claim to greatness.

Pioneering has always imposed hardships, but examination of some of the specific obstacles and problems the pioneers had to face and the methods and means they adopted to master every situation will reveal a sounder basis for the homage we pay.

Mormon emigration across the plains to Salt Lake City and from there out to the widely scattered colonies where the new converts were to find homes is a story that has no parallel in history. The great trek of the first company led by Brigham Young in person from Illinois to the valley of the Great Salt Lake was truly of heroic proportions, but that was only the beginning of a movement that was destined to transplant to this new western soil by the primitive means of ox teams and handcarts one thousand times their number within two decades.

Every year after the trail was broken the road across the plains was choked with the primitive conveyances of Mormon converts on their way to Zion. How these bedraggled, poverty-stricken Saints were received, cared for, assimilated into the body politic and converted into self-sustaining, independent citizens is a story of cooperation and leadership that is unmatched.

As a yardstick of measurement for the achievements of Mormon colonization let us write down here the conditions that our government feels today are essential in a country to justify its opening for settlement. An area which

does not measure up satisfactorily under all the following surveys is classed as "sub-marginal land" and is withdrawn from entry. This yardstick is called by the government a "Resource Survey":

1. Soil Survey

- profile, mountains, hills, valleys, washes, drainage, etc.
- chemical content determined by soil borings on every forty acres
- Adaptability to farming or other uses
- Effects of and possibilities for irrigation
- Acre costs of providing irrigation water
- Water courses and their seasonal flow

2. Climatic Survey

- Length of time for which records are available
- Mean and maximum temperatures over the year
- Number of frost free days in a year
- Length of growing season
- Annual and seasonal precipitation
- Susceptibility to hailstorms, cyclones, floods, frosts, drouth, etc.

3. Cover Survey

- Types of native vegetation
- Kinds and varieties of forage plants
- Noxious weeds and plants
- Clearance problems and costs
- Grazing capacity of the area
- Season of use for grazing or other uses
- Types of livestock the country best adapted to sustain

4. Wild Life Survey

- Game—list of all wild animals found in the area
- Game which might be successfully planted there
- Fish and fishing streams and lakes
- Wild fowl
- Predatory animals
- Insect pests

5. Agricultural Economic Survey

- Marketing facilities and possibilities
- Transportation facilities in and out
- Economic unit—size of farm or ranch advisable
- Types of agricultural enterprise best suited for

6. Sources of Supplemental Income

- Forest—lumbering, logging, fuel wood, etc.
- Mining—opportunities for employment and markets
- Fisheries
- Tourist attractions and recreational facilities
- Industrial and business

7. Sociological Survey

- Schools
- Churches
- Private resources and past experiences of proposed settlers
- Compatibility of nationalities who settle there
- Best types of settlers to admit on the project

Under the present Resettlement and Land Utilization program the government has set down certain hard and fast minimum conditions which must obtain before a tract of land is thrown open for entry. Moreover, Uncle Sam is disposed to hand pick, for sociological reasons, those he admits upon his projects. These conditions, in the eyes of our government, are considered both elemental and fundamental.

Before a settler enters upon the land, Uncle Sam must go first and determine by depth borings and chemical analyses

on every forty acre tract that the soil is fertile and satisfactory. The kind of crops it is best adapted for must also be determined by the experts. Climatic conditions by at least ten years of weather observations must be favorable. There must be accessible markets with good roads, railroad transportation, and other marketing facilities for the surplus commodities that may be produced on the project.

Now read the above list of surveys carefully again and then lay the yardstick over the Great Basin as it was known in 1847, when Brigham Young looked down upon its barren reaches and said, "This is the place." It will be seen at a glance that the Mormons in settling here cut squarely across every condition that our government today considers indispensable to successful colonization.

Of all the colonizing in America the Mormons had the least reason to hope for success. They chose the hardest land of all to subdue and they were the poorest equipped of all pioneers both from the standpoint of experience and of material supplies. They had been driven in abject poverty into the wilderness to perish. They had largely consumed their meagre stores in a long nomadic ox team journey through a wild country where there was no possibility of replenishing them. They reached their chosen land in midsummer when it was too late to hope to plant and mature a crop. There was no base of supplies to which they could look for relief. The ground was so parched and hard that it had to be flooded before it could be plowed, and untried irrigation must be relied upon to substitute for the rainfall that had always in the past supplied moisture for their crops.

Consider each of the above listed seven surveys in the light of what was

known of the Great Basin in 1847, and it will be seen that if our present paternal old Uncle Sam had been on the job then, he would have padlocked against entry practically all of Brigham Young's State of Deseret, a vast territory out of which seven states have since been carved.

Not a single soil boring had been made between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierras, and if chemical analysis had been thought of, the great patches of land that were white with alkali would have foredoomed the country for settlement.

The Great Basin had been much more extensively frequented by white men than is commonly supposed, but they were not the kind of men who made careful observations or records. They were trappers, and Indian slave traders, and squaw men, and a few migratory missionaries who passed occasionally over the old trails. They told of a country of mountains and plateaus too high and too cold to produce crops, and of deserts too hot and dry.

Even as late as 1859, Horace Greeley, after a trip across the continent, wrote these terse sentences concerning Utah:

In places the sage bush for miles in extent is dead and withering, seemingly parched up by the all-pervading drouth. . . . Frost is very destructive and occurs in every month in the year. . . . The climate is severe and capricious. . . . But little rain falls in the summer and that little is speedily evaporated from the hot earth leaving the clay as thirsty as ever. . . . I fear it [the country] is doomed to perpetual barrenness. . . . This land of desolation seems, therefore, utterly irredeemable.

"Parched, glistening, blistering, blinding, sterility," were his favorite adjectives. Speaking of a country running two hundred miles south from Great Salt Lake and as far west, he said: "If ever Uncle Sam should sell that tract at one cent an acre he would swindle the purchaser outrageously."

The consensus of those plainmen who knew the country best was that it was wholly unsuited for colonization. Jim Bridger told Brigham Young that he would give a thousand dollars to know that corn could be matured in Salt Lake valley. Even the savages, inured as they were to the hardships of a desert land and familiar with every plant and bird and animal that could be eaten to sustain life, found it necessary to grub for worms to subsist in its uncompromising sterility. Stable markets for any products the Mormons might produce did not exist within a thousand miles, and the road across the plains could not be considered by any stretch of imagination an adequate marketing transportation facility.

ONE of the first major problems that the Mormons in the Great Basin had to solve was that of isolation. They were one thousand miles from the Missouri River—their nearest point of supplies. The narrow ribbon of road they must travel to reach there was open only about half the year. Ox teams were the most practical mode of travel, and one thousand pounds was the standard load for a yoke of cattle. An ox, therefore, pulled less than his own weight. It required large herds of cattle to bring any considerable amount of goods or to take back any surpluses the people here might produce. The animals had to pick their living, and there was a limit to the amount of grass that grew by the roadside. Transportation, therefore, had to be balanced against the forage resources of the highway. There was not one commercial feed yard where hay could be purchased between Florence, Nebraska, and Great Salt Lake City.

Average sized companies that crossed the plains had five to eight hundred cattle and the larger companies had from one thousand to three thousand

(Continued on page 537)



THE HALF HAS

The Scientific Side of the Tobacco Story

AMERICA produces annually 172½ billion cigarettes. These are sold to the tune of a thirty million dollar advertising program which insists that they are essential to digestion, poise, and personality, even to the well-being of grandmother. It is a successful tune. The latest (1941) Department of Commerce report shows that in 1939 thirty-four cigaret manufacturers employing 27,426 workers ran a 941 million dollar factory sales business. After giving nearly fifty-three percent of this sum to the internal revenue department, they spent 26.7 percent on materials, 2.6 percent for ordinary salaries and wages, and had left 17.7 percent for advertising, operating costs, interest, salaries to high officials, and profits. The last two items have special interest.

In 1937 the Lucky Strike president received \$380,976.17. To its top twenty-one men the same company paid \$2,360,697.08. This is as much as 2,553 tobacco workers averaging \$17.78 per week earned in the same year. The profit item is the most elusive figure. The National City Bank of New York tabulation lists a net profit of \$97,926,000 for the twenty-eight leading tobacco manufacturing companies in 1937. The consumer, of course, paid the 941 millions plus all of the costs and profits of middleman and retailer—together far over a billion.

This industry, one of America's greatest, is doing a mammoth job of public indoctrination. Staffed with experts in consumer psychology and financed to occupy the back covers of our leading magazines, the Sunday colored comics, the most strategic billboards and the best listeners' hours of radio, these companies have told their side of the story so well that sixty-six percent of the population in the average community and over eighty-eight percent in tobacco growing centers now smoke.

Opposed to the colorful outpourings of this billion dollar industry are the more somber writings of scientists and physicians, too often hidden in ponderous volumes on library shelves in scientific centers. From the start it seems a hopeless

battle . . . this small army of scientific workers pitched against owners, growers, advertising mediums, and the American government, all on the profit end of the other side. Yet with the cracking of the first scientific journal it is evident that truth is not on the side of the powerful industry; and as one continues to read, statement after statement made by the giant must be rejected as a cleverly compounded falsehood.

Most persons, even educators, have become confused by the advertisers' insistent broadside. Many who want to smoke accuse anyone who finds something wrong with smoking of making a moral issue of it or of being out-of-date. They insist there is no evidence that smoking harms the body. But the smoker's response in many discussions is so warm and obviously bigoted that it is he who should be accused of having emotion instead of intelligent reasons to defend his position. He, however, is hardly to blame. He has merely inhaled irrational dogma poured on him daily; and no one has found it profitable to tell him the other side of the story.

FOR DIGESTION'S SAKE

WE are told "scientific research shows that the comforting experience of smoking Camels definitely promotes good digestion." It also "renews and increases the secretions of the digestive fluids." "Camels encourage digestion," make meals taste better, and "make digestion easier."

Stubbornly the scientific literature refused to yield evidence for these claims; but whilst rummaging in the big books, other facts came to light. Gray reporting in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* on three hundred patients found one hundred eighty cases of heartburn (due to acid stomach secretions backing up into the esophagus). Cessation of smoking brought relief in twenty-four to forty-eight hours while resumption brought back the miserable feeling. Similarly fifty-one patients who felt all the symptoms of duodenal ulcers gradually improved when they quit smoking, only to have their pains again a week after



smoking was resumed. Dr. Mendenhall, Professor of Pharmacology at Boston University School of Medicine, says of smoking: "The habit seems to favor duodenal ulcers, and many specialists in their treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcers forbid the use of tobacco." He then tells the story of a man who showed all the symptoms of duodenal ulcer, including x-ray findings. On the operating table no ulcer was found. "He recovered and since he was a heavy smoker, tobacco was forbidden; in the course of three months his symptoms cleared up." Later the man again reported to the hospital. His old trouble was back; also his smoking. "This time he was not operated upon; but tobacco was stopped, which was followed by complete relief from the symptoms."

In 1914, Professor Carlson of the University of Chicago discovered that smoking slowed the movements of a normal stomach. He and his

NOT BEEN TOLD

By ARTHUR H. STEINHAUS, Ph. D., M. P. E.

Professor of Physiology, George Williams College, Chicago

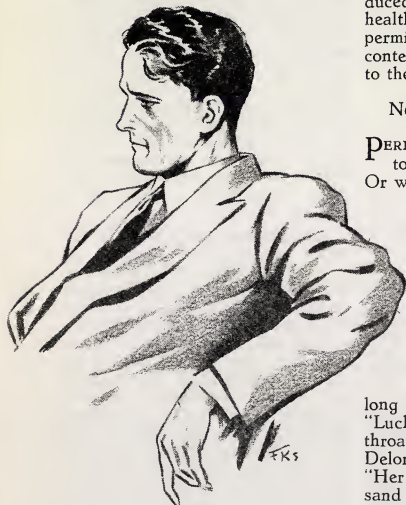
associate Dr. Lewis found that a cigar or pipe might suppress an entire hunger period. Though this may explain why smokers eat less, it can by no stretch of the imagination be considered an aid to digestion. From a study of over six hundred men Bogen reports in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* that those who used a package or more of cigarettes a day were much more frequently underweight than others. This is the element of truth which was prostituted by Lucky Strike's twelve million, three hundred thousand dollar advertising program in 1929 and yielded the slogans "Reach for a Lucky Instead of a Sweet" and "Is This Your Future Shadow?" The confectioners

Strike's claims and added, "The human appetite is a delicate mechanism and the attempt to urge that it be aborted or destroyed by the regular use of tobacco is essentially vicious." The Federal Trade Commission ordered the offending ad discontinued. But three months of this vicious "hooeey" had increased American Tobacco Company sales thirty-eight percent. The millions were well invested.

The quiet half of the digestion story is this: Smoking slows or stops normal stomach activity. This may cause the fading of normal hunger pangs or reduce the pains felt when an already ulcerated stomach undergoes normal hunger contractions. But the relief is as temporary as it is ill-advised. Reduced food intake may threaten health; and a "paralyzed" stomach permits the stagnation of stomach contents which should be moved on to the small intestines.

NOT A COUGH IN A CARLOAD

PERHAPS Old Gold's carload was too big a mouthful to swallow. Or was it reverently retired after a



HE HAS MERELY INHALED IRRATIONAL DOGMA POURED ON HIM DAILY; AND NO ONE HAS FOUND IT PROFITABLE TO TELL HIM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

long and useful career? Today "Luckies are easier on anyone's throat." It is good business for Delores Del Rio to smoke Luckies—"Her throat is insured for fifty thousand dollars"; and though Helen Jepson of the Metropolitan does most of her smoking while on vacations, she says, "It is all important to me to choose my cigaret—I smoke Luckies." If you are of the kind who are convinced by the social set, then you will want the "different" Camel. Many socialites found themselves ready to say "Camels are gentle to my throat" while they were photographed on daring skis, in

lounging silks, with lunging tennis rackets or next to an airplane. The list is formidable and includes the last names of many families who, in their day, made significant contributions to American life.

If, by chance, you prefer the opinion of a Boston scientist addressing Harvard freshmen to that of a New England debutant, you may read: "Continuous smoking for several years may result in chronic irritation involving the throat and larynx with resultant morning cough and hoarseness, also chronic bronchitis. Tonsillitis and sore tongue are common results of continuous smoking." Or it may interest you that thirty percent of the smokers reported by Bogen complained that coughing was one of the ill effects of smoking. The Phillip Morris Company admitted the fact that cigarettes do irritate the delicate mucous linings of nose and throat. In 1933 they quit using glycerin as the agent to hold moisture in the tobacco and began using diethylene glycol instead. They are convinced that it is the incompletely burned glycerin which irritates and that in this respect the glycol compound is almost innocent. So they have financed research to prove this. Between 1934 and 1936 three studies appeared. Two showed that smoke collected in water from Philip Morris cigarettes irritated the eye membranes of rabbits only one-fifth to one-third as much as did the smoke of untreated or glycerin-treated tobacco. The third study reports on smokers suffering respiratory congestion, coughs, and tongue irritation, who were shifted from ordinary to Philip Morris cigarettes. After three to four weeks, two-thirds of them lost their throat congestion and three-fourths, their coughs. The tongue condition cleared up in all cases. When, unknown to themselves, they were switched back to other cigarettes, their troubles reappeared. Denying these findings are the studies of Sharlit, who claims with more dependable methods to have shown that Philip Morris tobacco is just as irritating as others. Sharlit's studies were financed by the glycerin interests. By these not too successful attempts to vindicate one form of tobacco, all tobacco has been further incriminated as definitely responsible not for a cough in a carload but for a cough in many a throat; and that is still where most coughs are found.

ARE YOU A RING TWIDDLER?

Do you juggle your keys, drum on the table, or whistle through

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rose up to boycott the selling of Luckies in candy stores. P. Lorillard and Company's ads in nine hundred newspapers flattered back saying, "Eat a Chocolate, Light an Old Gold, and Enjoy Both." An editorial in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (December, 1929) said "Hooey!" to Lucky

A PIONEER GIFT

By SEPHRONIA P.
AND
VAUNEE T. LARSON

THE girl at the window shook her dark curls impatiently, for her father had said only this morning, "Anna, today your wedding gift from your mother and me will come. Our neighbor Monson will bring it as he returns from the sawmill."

When the afternoon shadows began to lengthen, Anna had stood by the west window and peered intently up the road that led to the nearby mountains and the old sawmill. Why didn't Brother Monson come with her gift? Didn't he realize that the future bride of the handsome Jens Petersen must not be kept waiting? She smiled to herself as she thought of the happy days ahead of her as the bride and wife of good Jens. Her smooth brow furrowed as she watched the mountain road which was fast becoming a dark blur. At last she could make out an approaching team and wagon. Yes, it was Brother Monson all right. Anna hopped up and down with excitement.

"Father, Mother, do come quickly," she called. "The wedding gift has come at last."

Claus Johansen left his looms where he wove beautiful cloth, carpets and rugs, and hurried outside to meet his neighbor. Anna was soon at his side, fairly bursting with curiosity and joy. She watched doubtfully as her father helped take a pile of lumber from the wagon and lay in a neat pile on the ground. Could that be a gift? Surely not. But Brother Monson was driving off now with a wave of his hand, and her father turned to her and said, "Well, there it is, Daughter." He saw her puzzled look and smiled quietly as he said, "Maybe in a few weeks you will really like the gift."

None of Anna's cajoling requests succeeded in giving her any inkling of what her gift would be.

As the days went by her father managed to find odd moments to leave his weaving to work at his carpentering job. He spent many hours carefully smoothing the wood of the lounge and wardrobe. Then he stained them a beautiful golden brown and after that came more hours of rubbing them with oil to bring out the pattern of the wood.

The pieces were finished the day before Anna's marriage. The whole



HER SMOOTH BROW FURROWED AS SHE WATCHED THE MOUNTAIN ROAD WHICH WAS FAST BECOMING A DARK BLUR.

family gathered to admire them and when Anna laid her cheek against the wood and cried because this beauty was hers, Claus knew he had never been more fully repaid for any work he had ever done.

NEVER had there been a more radiant bride than the lovely Anna, nor a more handsome groom than the stalwart Jens. Amid tears of sorrow and joy they left for distant Castle Valley, a recently designated home for a few Saints who were willing to pioneer in another part of beautiful Utah. With the precious lounge and wardrobe packed beneath their few meager belongings and a scant winter's supply of food they "gee'd and haw'd" the ox team and were off on their journey.

It was only after a journey of six days they reached their new log

cabin home which had been made ready by Jens and his brother during the previous summer. How good it seemed to be home and away from the dangerous dugways and treacherous streams. Anna was soon busy making the rude log cabin into a comfortable home. How beautiful the lounge was with its straw-filled tick over which she laid a many colored spread made by her father from rags she had cut. The huge wardrobe filled the space at the far end of the room. The ruddy glow from the logs burning in the fireplace was reflected on its polished surface and filled the room with cheer. After Anna had hung their scant amount of clothing in its capacious interior, there was still room to spare.

Life for pioneers such as Jens and Anna was a strenuous and grim affair, for there was land to clear, wood to cut, crops to plant and care for, and food to prepare against hunger. With days so filled it seemed but a short time until Anna began to place small garments in a corner of the wardrobe drawer. Oh, the joy of their firstborn, a beautiful baby girl. As time passed, other daughters came to bless their home. Each year the wardrobe contained more clothing and each year the dresses and suits were made longer, for now there were three sisters and a brother.

At Christmas time especially, the wardrobe bulged with its many secrets. It held the girls' new dresses made from cashmere cloth Anna had purchased from a store on a recent visit to her old home. Brother's velvet suit with its brass buttons in two rows down the front of the jacket was hung there also. Far back on top of the wardrobe, carefully wrapped, lay small dolls with china heads, and other toys that would miraculously appear beneath the tree on Christmas Eve. Many times Anna peeked at the things the wardrobe held and her eyes misted, for it was through Jens' hard labor and her own sewing skill that they were acquired.

With a growing family Jens soon realized that the house as well as the wardrobe was too small for their needs so he set about to build an addition. When the work on the house was completed, the clothing

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TWO OLD CITIES

Damascus and Aleppo

By LEONE O. JACOBS

Formerly of the Palestine-Syrian Mission

ANTIQUITY has always been a source of great interest, and especially so today when the ways of the world are changing so rapidly. Old cities are particularly interesting because they usually retain much of the atmosphere of the people who have inhabited them.

No cities in the world have been the scene of more varied and colorful history than those of Damascus and Aleppo, Syria. Both are redolent of the influence of many rulers and nationalities. Both also have been the scene of recent conflict between British and French forces and only recently these French-mandated cities were captured by the British.

Damascus is reputed to be the oldest continuously-inhabited city in the world. It is much older than Babylon and was already old when Rome was being built. Josephus makes it older even than Abraham. We read in Genesis 15:2 that Abraham's steward was Eliezer of Damascus. Strangely enough, it has changed little in all the centuries that have passed. Caravans of camels come and go as of old, and the same dress and customs prevail that have existed from earliest history.

Damascus, capital and largest city in Syria, has been called "the eye of the East." It is about one hundred fifty miles northeast of Jerusalem and lies inland from the Mediterranean Sea some fifty-three miles, as the crow flies. It is an oasis in the desert. "It is a wilderness of bloom and fragrance where olive and pomegranate, orange and apricot, plum

THE BAKERS OF ALEPPO

Levantine women are shown baking the thin bread (markout) which is the leading article of diet in thousands of native homes. The woman at the right rolls out a thin wafer about one foot wide, which the woman at the left bakes on sheet metal heated over glowing charcoal.



and walnut, mingle their varied tints." The population is almost 320,000, at least eighty percent Moslem. The domes and minarets of over two hundred Mohammedan mosques, with the mighty dome of the Great Mosque in the center, make a picturesque setting as one approaches the city from the eastern slopes of the Lebanon Mountains. They reveal also the deeply religious nature of the people. The priests climb these minarets to call the faithful to prayer five times a day. Their sonorous chanting carries a quarter of a mile or more and impresses one with its typically oriental atmosphere.

The beautiful river Barada flows into the heart of the city. As we drove by, women were knee-deep in the water washing huge piles of wool.

The bazaars of Damascus are famous the world over. Through the crooked streets, many small boys appearing to be no more than six or seven years old work as apprentices in the various shops. A large number are apprentices to copper-smiths, fashioning kettles and pans of all sizes and intricate souvenirs to be shipped to America. The streets are dirty and teeming with flies. Camels and donkeys, laden with merchandise, travel to and fro throughout the city.

The street called Straight is the most important and the longest in the city. It is a long vaulted tunnel and, unlike most of the other streets, is so wide that two or three carriages can pass. It is the center of traffic. Along this busy thoroughfare would be the most likely place to find any individual, and so it seems most natural that the Lord should say to Ananias, "Go into the street which is called Straight and inquire in the house of Judas for one called Saul of Tarsus." Here Paul came for lodging, and here Ananias met him. It still bears the name in Arabic, *Derb-el-Mustakim*, which translated is, "the road that is true."

The street called Straight extends to the east gate, which is called "Babel-Sharki." Through this gate Paul entered Damascus after his conversion. A large part of the south

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STREET CALLED STRAIGHT



DEVELOPING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

By IRA J. MARKHAM

Weber College

DURING the year 1942, many families will devote a large part of their time and talents toward the adoption of policies calculated to develop the greatest degree of economic security possible in a changing world.

The time to prepare for an emergency is in a period of prosperity. About the only sure thing regarding the present period of temporary and false prosperity is that it will come to an abrupt end. Anyone who has faith in the inspired leadership of our Church authorities will know that a period of readjustment from a war economy to a peace economy is inevitable. Many will want to do something now to protect their families in some degree at least from the economic changes that are sure to come.

PROTECTION OF EARNING POWER

WAGE earners will endeavor to make their earning power secure by finding employment that has aspects of permanency beyond the present preparedness program.

During the last depression few really skilled and productive workmen were out of employment. Strenuous efforts should be made now to develop the type of skills that will likely be in demand after the present emergency is ended. A conscious effort should also be made to become a productive and valuable worker. An employee should work hard, be dependable and try always to earn more for the employer than

the employer pays in salary or wages. Under our present economy an employer cannot long continue to pay his employees more than they earn. He is compelled to make profits or he will fail and lose his business. The greatest security on a job, therefore, is to make the employer's interests your main concern and help him make a profit in his business. Become the type of employee that is so valuable to the firm that your employer cannot afford to fire you or lay you off.

PROTECTION THROUGH THE CREATION OF RESERVES

PREVIOUS depressions have taught that families which are well fortified by reserves stand the best chance of weathering an economic storm.

Much has been said in recent years about "the ever-normal granary." Each family should decide for itself immediately what its "ever-normal income" is. This can be ascertained by averaging the actual income received for a period of four or five years, give some consideration to the expected income for the next four or five years, discount future earnings by a safe margin and then adopt a standard of living that is well under the net anticipated future income. This is absolutely necessary if the family anticipate having a balance available out of their income to create reserves.

What the reserves will be or what amounts are necessary will be the problem for each family to decide, depending on the circumstances of each individual case.

The family council plan is an effective agency for the establishment of goals and the creation of necessary reserves. It is the democratic way to make decisions in a family and the best plan that has ever been used to have individual members of the family accept responsibilities. If

children help to make decisions, they are under an obligation to help make the plans work. Young people have interests at stake for their future welfare, and progress will depend to a great extent on how they cooperate with their parents now to plan and work for the future.

RESERVES OF FOOD

THE Church has established a goal for food reserves for the members of the Church—foods produced as far as is possible by the family. (See Message of the First Presidency, *Improvement Era*, May, 1942, page 272.)

To have a year's supply of food on hand is more than a goal for this present emergency only. It is not hoarding. Thrifty people in many walks of life accept this objective as a usual plan of operation even in normal times. Family emergencies can develop at any time, and it is always a wise plan to be well fortified with the necessities of life.

Special care should be used against accumulating surplus foods that might spoil. There is no saving if part of the food is wasted, and no food is a bargain at any price if it is not needed or will not be consumed.

RESERVE OF CLOTHING

MANY people have found from sad experience that buying "cheap" articles is not always the most economical way to buy clothing. Consideration must be given to wearing qualities and other factors.

Storage of fashion merchandise is not wise if the clothing will not be worn after the style changes.

There are seasons of the year when even basic articles of clothing sell at a lower price. A reserve of cash to take advantage of special bargains in quality clothing will go far toward cutting the total clothing bill for the year.

Learn to take good care of the clothing, and learn to save by remodeling.

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The FORCES OF OUR TIMES

DR. G. HOMER DURHAM

Utah State Agricultural College

THERE is a wide difference between American institutions and totalitarian ones. But the difference is largely in spirit, and in the people served by them. When insistent demands rise and popular leaders arise with them, the people press forward with further demands and aspirations. National interests come into conflict beyond the ability of diplomacy to reconcile. Then war occurs.

We appear to live in an age in which material arrangements and ideas (the basic components, with people, of a cultural system) have produced a queer sort of world. Industrialism and technology have mixed with ideas of humanism and political equality. These forces have congregated around certain favored geographic areas which have become, to a large extent, industrialized urban states, characterized by a jealous economic nationalism.

By one means in one area this leads to autarchic self-sufficiency. In another area sea-power and world commerce have resulted. In another area men have developed a combination of both, typified by protective tariffs and subsidies. In these places—Germany, Great Britain, the United States as examples—are millions of honest men and women who are, or have been, motivating their concepts of political rights toward the goal of economic equality. The national state is the chief instrument recording their demands and reacting to the same. In Asia and Africa, a billion people, to whom the national state is unknown save as a tool beyond their control, stir themselves toward what end no man may predict.

The dominant dogma of the age, to use Walter Lippmann's phrase, is the blind idea that the state and state-action is the way to solve any human problem. Thus in America as well as Europe, we see the extension of statism by radically different means, but tending roughly towards the same end, the satisfaction of popular needs and popular demands.

A CHALLENGING STATEMENT
THAT RESOLVES THE FORCES
INTO THEIR ELEMENTS.



IN the midst of this current and most typical of modern situations, the voice of the people calls for more extensions of state control yet with it, freedom and rights. Theoretically, the extensions of a democratic state into society, even to the saturation (or totalitarian) point, need not militate against freedom. Whether such an arrangement can be achieved in fact, however, poses many difficulties in view of the present world order. However, as this type of structure appears to be the present goal of society, ever-pressing for better economic arrangements, it will be instructive to point out some factors in future world order, the advent of which appears to be virtually imminent.

In presenting these factors as an effort towards prediction, they are stated roughly as "postulates." They will have accomplished their purpose if they promote discussion and are used as springboards from which to dive into other waters of whatever sort. After all it is the human being himself who can, freedom assumes, pick, select, choose his ideas and act in accordance with them. Therefore no one need be upset by the fact that an idea has been expressed. Even

if one disagrees with an idea, he need not fear. It will not bite him, although some person, acting under its stimulus, may. For that exigency, society provides no final remedy except that of preparation, alliance with other human beings, and self-defense, verbal or otherwise.

Postulate I. The political controls of the future will bear heavy, if not primary responsibility for the economic well-being of human beings. These controls may be highly centralized, or decentralized, according to the ability of private institutions, people, and groups such as churches to participate effectively in the task. The chances are that government will not be called to step in where existing private groups and services are efficient and sufficient to satisfy normal, popular demands. This will present a ticklish task, however, for private management in the midst of the great state; and the slightest slip may tip the balance in favor of the state, and against the private group. The experience of churches in totalitarian states affords some interesting thoughts along this line.*

Meanwhile free groups, in order to survive, will become increasingly conscious of their relations to the public and to the government. A sufficient number of strong non-governmental groups, cooperating, may be able thus to utilize the public on one hand and the government on the other as strong balance wheels instead of millstones. But the failure of the public to support private groups, (churches, service clubs, professional associations, etc.) and the equally significant failure of these groups to satisfy the public, will cause government millstones to grind the non-governmental organization to powder. With the destiny of private groups, then, is tied up the question of centralized versus decentralized controls.

If either set of controls is to produce the objective of the postulate, economic well-being, what prerequisite

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*This support of such things as the L. D. S. Church Welfare plan is imperative for the protection of future group freedoms.



New York CRADLE OF

By CYRIL D. PEARSON

New York Stake Work Director

It's Friday night and no work tomorrow. You're off with a Utah friend to see the "big city." You're just a little sad because the perennial attacks of homesickness of your Utah friend are as contagious as the measles. You call him, "Brother Utah," and you've been here so long he calls you "New York." You have a secret motive in going with him tonight, so, serpent-wise, you conceal it.

Arm in arm you swing into the great white way, past the Metropolitan Opera at 39th Street. What memories fill your mind at the sight of the Met! Caruso in *Pagliacci*, and Flagstad in *Tristan und Isolde* were tops, you tell Brother Utah with feeling.

He can't see it.

"Give me a sight of Timpanogos, or Nebo, or I'll even settle for Mt. Baldy," he says, "or let me smell the sagebrush over in Rush Valley after a sprinkle or warm twilight rain, or when frost is nipping a late fall morning."

Staunch New Yorker that you are, you're hardly prepared to withstand this assault. Like all ex-Utahns you catch yourself thinking of the time you'll be going back to the place even your New York children call "home."

You recall to Brother Utah that about the time General Abner Doubleday was inventing the national game of baseball at Coopers-town (named for the famous Fenimore), another New Yorker, born at little Burlington—ten miles from Cooperstown—was thundering the

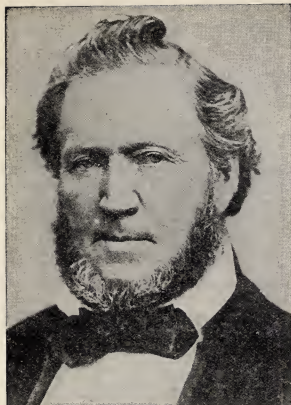
Voice of Warning here in New York.

Says Brother Utah: "It's really pleasanter thinking of Fish Springs, out home, when the water's low so you can see the morning sun bouncing off old wagon wheels mired in the swamps. Or maybe see twenty wells out at Grantsville where the Donner party camped, and follow the Donner tracks over the desert. (I'd like to do it in an airplane!) Or hike down to Camp Floyd and dream in the moonlight over a ghost army bivouacked there with that No. 1 Confederate soldier, General Albert Sidney Johnston, afterward slain at Shiloh."

But Brother Utah intones as though saying to himself, "And yet New York is the cradle of Mormonism."

You've reached the theatre, you decide now would be an opportune time to tell your story; you're late, and you have to wait for seats, and so you begin to tell Brother Utah what New York means to Mormonism. You begin at the beginning, then, suddenly, you say, "There are people still alive right in New York who were children when this was happening. Why, there's a French woman, born in Paris, one hundred-fifty years old, who was twelve years old when the Mormons reached the valleys. There must be more than a hundred centenarians in the United States, all of them living when the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo, and still going strong in 1942. And right down on the East Side on little Goerck Street in an upper room is where Parley P. Pratt and Elijah Fordham held the first Mormon meeting in 1837, and later six members were baptized. Parley says that New York City was the toughest nut to crack he'd ever seen. He was on the point of giving it up as a bad job and departing for New Orleans, but the Spirit said, 'Stay.' A chairmaker, David Rogers, came to the rescue, and joined the Church. So did a Methodist minister named Cox. Brother Rogers provided a warehouse as a meeting place. Within three weeks, Parley had spoken

1. Little Goerck Street on East Side where in 1837 Parley P. Pratt and Elijah Fordham held the first L. D. S. services in New York City.
2. New York Directory of 1841-42, shows L. D. S. Church at 31 Canal; directory of '42-'43 shows it at 29 Canal, old numbering at the above site; two years later the location of New York and New Haven Railroad Depot.
3. 13 and 15 Bedford Street, Greenwich Village, where Parley P. Pratt in 1837 administered to the Mace and Sexton families, and they were healed.
4. Original House at 29 Charlton Street, where lived Joshua Parker a century ago. Paul Summerhays, Brother Parker's great grandson stands in front. The house once belonged to Aaron Burr.
5. Paul Summerhays standing before 267 Hudson Street, old numbering, where his great grandfather, Joshua Parker, had his shop a hundred years ago.
6. Remains of old mine shaft at Harmony where Joseph labored in 1825 for Josiah Stool.



PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG

The ABSTRACTED INDIAN TRUST BONDS

By M. H. CANNON

CONCLUSION

IN December, 1860, a man called upon Senator Rice of California. His name was Godard Bailey, and he was a relative of the secretary of war. The two men discussed public affairs, and the conversation veered to the contracting firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell. Mr. Bailey then told the senator that he was in the gravest trouble.

Mr. Rice was then told the following:

Mr. Bailey was a clerk in the interior department, his duties being to take charge of the Indian trust bonds. Last summer he had heard that the acceptance issued by his distinguished kinsman were about to be protested. He was further informed that if those acceptances were protested, the secretary of war would be forced to resign. He then went to the office of Secretary Floyd, but could not locate him. Mr. Drinkard, chief clerk of the war department was asked if it were true that if Mr. Floyd's acceptances were protested he would be forced to resign. He was informed that such would be the case.

The senator was further told that Mr. Russell of Russell, Majors, and Waddell was the original informant of Mr. Bailey. The well-known contractor had become seriously involved in financial difficulties and had asked the relative of Secretary Floyd if he could help him out. Mr. Bailey, anxious to avoid Mr. Floyd any embarrassment, loaned him some governmental Indian trust bonds, which were to be used as surety for the redemption of the acceptances of the secretary.

Mr. Rice continues his interview with Mr. Bailey:

He stated that owing to the difficulties in monetary affairs, Russell, Majors, and Waddell were unable to return the bonds or prevent them from being sold—they having been given to Russell with the express understanding that they should not be sold—but only hypothecated and identical bonds should be returned, that he had been informed that they had got to be sold unless

further aid was given, and that he had gone on and advanced more bonds. I told him that the matter should be promptly communicated to Mr. Thompson [secretary of interior] and the secretary of war. He informed me that he would make out a statement in writing of all the facts and would communicate to Mr. Thompson and I think to the secretary of war.²²

After a few further desultory remarks on the subject, Mr. Bailey left the office of Senator Rice. On the following Saturday evening, a package was left at the home of the senator addressed to the secretary of interior, Thompson. The senator took the package and went immediately to see Mr. Bailey. The latter gentleman informed him that it dealt with the abstracted Indian bonds. Mr. Rice was given permission to take it to the president of the United States, which he immediately did.

I went . . . and called upon the president, gave him the package and told him that he was authorized to open it by the person who had written it. He opened the package, and it contained the acceptances of the secretary of war to the amount of \$870,000 and also a report of Russell, Majors, and Waddell for the same amount.²³

At this point, the secretary of interior, Mr. Thompson, entered the White House. He had just returned from a visit to North Carolina. The president of the United States explained the situation and gave him a letter from Mr. Bailey. At the request of the secretary, the assembly went immediately to the interior department to investigate the situation.

The above-mentioned men, in company with Mr. Moses Kelly, the chief clerk of the interior department, and Mr. Bailey, went to the Indian office. Upon opening the safe, it was found that the bonds were missing that had been held in trust for the Indians to the value of eight hundred seventy thousand dollars. With the exception of those missing bonds, everything else in the

safe was intact, and in place of the bonds were acceptances of the war secretary for eight hundred seventy thousand dollars.

The following day, says Mr. Thompson:

I caused legal proceedings to be instituted against the parties who are implicated—Godard Bailey and William H. Russell.²⁴

On the day before Christmas he wrote to the attorney general, Edwin M. Stanton, to give an opinion on the validity of the acceptances issued by the secretary of war. The opinion of the attorney general did not need to be given as there was in existence a federal statute which forbade the issuance of advanced monies prior to the earning of them.

After the president had asked the advice of Mr. Stanton, he sent the information on to Congress. The House of Representatives immediately appointed a committee to investigate the case.

During the progress of the investigations of the committee, many startling things came to light. One of these was the testimony of Luke Lea. Years before, he had been Commissioner of Indian affairs; and Brigham Young as superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah had made reports to him.

In the words of the committee, the testimony of Mr. Lea was of a most involuntary and artful nature:

He had to be pressed with great pertinacity to induce him to disclose what he knew, and even then his answers were so interspersed with irrelevant and equivocal remarks, designed to relieve him from suspicion of complicity, that your committee are compelled to remark reluctantly to notice the absence of the candor and frankness that they might reasonably expect to find in his responses. He was compelled, however, to say that he informed Mr. Russell that Mr. Bailey was in no condition to assist him.²⁵

The witness further stated when

²²United States, 36th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives. Supplemental Report, No. 78, pp. 356-357.

²³*Ibid.*, p. 357.

²⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 34-35.

²⁵36th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives Report No. 78, pp. 5-7.

examined by the committee that he was further pressed by Mr. Russell to introduce the government contractor to Mr. Godard Bailey. However, he did not do so. However, Mr. Lea did tell the kinsman of Mr. Floyd that he would be in dire disgrace if the acceptances of the secretary of war were protested. Mr. Lea, as former commissioner of Indian affairs, of course, knew of the existence of the Indian trust bonds, but he stated that he never mentioned them to Mr. Bailey, when he told the latter about the acceptances. However, in the words of the committee this singular fact was noted:

Mr. Lea did not introduce Mr. Bailey to Mr. Russell, nor does he state that he appointed for them a place of meeting; yet it happened that these two persons did meet at the war department on the same day that the interview between Mr. Lea and Mr. Bailey occurred.¹⁸

It has been suggested by the committee that Mr. Lea possessed motives not of the purest. What was his position in the jagged criss-cross puzzle? Was he a fellow plotter or a gullible tool for the adroit Mr. Russell? It has been stated that Mr. Bailey gave the bonds to Mr. Russell to protect the good name of the secretary of war without desire to profit therefrom. Yet it would seem that in some inexplicable fashion the fortunes of the investment banker, Luke Lea, and the government clerk, Godard Bailey, became curiously intertwined.

Among the witnesses summoned by the government was Mr. Riggs of Riggs and Company, the well-known banking firm of Washington.¹⁹ The banker gave the following information:

I have seen Bailey at the counter but never noticed particularly what he was doing. Since this affair has occurred, I have traced some of the deposits for my own curiosity. . . . There was one deposit of about twelve hundred and odd dollars. . . . I saw that amount and it was an odd sum and I asked the teller to examine his books to see what it was—whether the books showed that it had been in money or in checks. Well, the way in which we keep our accounts is such that we found that on the night of the day on which that deposit was made we had on hand a check for that exact sum and by references to the book of exchanges—I mean the list of checks. . . . I noticed that a check for that sum had been drawn and sent down to Sutter, Lea, and Company and paid.²⁰

The banker further stated that his records did not indicate whether Mr. Lea's firm had sent the check to Mr.

Bailey, who deposited it to his account. This, of course, is but circumstantial evidence that the deposit and check for Mr. Lea were one and the same. But what a coincidence if such were not the same! At the same time, Mr. Riggs informed the committee that Mr. Bailey had been one of their clients for over a year in which he banked seven thousand dollars.

At the same time, information that Mr. Russell had some form of partnership with Mr. Lea was brought out. From this giddy mess some salient facts were brought forth:

1. Godard Bailey, though presuming to protect the honor of his kinsman, had banked



MONUMENT INDICATING SITE OF CAMP FLOYD

seven thousand dollars on a two-thousand-dollar-a-year-salary.

2. Mr. Lea, a silent partner of Mr. Russell, had knowledge of the abstraction of eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars worth of bonds.

3. Mr. Russell had sold the bonds and substituted for them eight hundred seventy thousand dollars worth of acceptances.

4. The secretary of war had issued the above acceptances contrary to law.

Had any more such acceptances been issued?

The answer to the latter question came to the committee with startling vividness. They had called upon Mr. Russell to testify before them. He told about the meeting with Godard Bailey, who told him that he was anxious to protect the secretary's reputation. Mr. Russell concurred, and, as he stated to the committee.

I told him I was willing to make any sacrifice if sacrifice would save Floyd in this thing. He said for his part, he wanted no sacrifice, that he had some state securities that he would let me have.²¹

The sacrifice of William H. Rus-

sell became chronic with him, for while the congressional meeting communed, word came to them that the secretary of war had issued many, many acceptances. The eight hundred seventy thousand dollars worth were but a mere bagatelle to the many others.

Mr. Richard B. Irwin, a clerk in the war department, was called upon to testify:

Question: Have you made an examination of the records in your office; and if so, can you state to the committee the aggregate amount of the uncanceled drafts of Russell, Majors, and Waddell which were accepted by the secretary of war?

Answer: From a statement which I have prepared from the original memoranda, it appears that the aggregate amount of acceptances on account of both contracts uncanceled was \$5,339,395.²²

It can be readily seen, then, that the laxity of the secretary of war in accepting and honoring these drafts was most remarkable. It was not that Mr. Floyd did not know better, as a year previously he had been warned by the senator from Louisiana, the Honorable J. R. Benjamin, that such practices were illegal, contrary to both law and good usage.

Mr. Floyd considered the advice and found it good. Accordingly he promised the senator that henceforth he would desist. This covenant of the secretary of war seems to have been most lightly held, for in the succeeding year, he accepted many, many more drafts to the value of \$2,163,000. Namely: In April, \$40,000; in May, \$250,000; in June, \$350,000; in July, \$95,000; in August, \$235,000; in September, \$125,000; in October, \$270,000. There should be added a sum of \$780,000 acceptances which were not even registered at the war department! In fact, so little did the secretary regard his solemn obligation that just eleven days before the congressional committee met he issued an acceptance for \$135,000.²³

As the committee reported before the entire house:

Whether this manifest contempt of counsel, disobedience of law, and violation of a solemn promise, can be reconciled with purity of private motives and faithfulness to public trusts, is for the House to determine. It is the opinion of your committee that they cannot.²⁴

If the secretary of war accepted these drafts of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, surely he would keep record of them, it would be believed, but the contrary was true. The testimony of the registry there was

(Continued on page 533)

¹⁸*Ibid.*, p. 7.

¹⁹In going through the records of the present Riggs National Bank, this author was informed that in the early days of Utah, Brigham Young was a steady customer of this same bank.

²⁰66th Congress, 2nd Session, House of Representatives Report No. 73, pp. 33-34.

²¹*Ibid.*, p. 271.

²²*Ibid.*, p. 149.

²³*Ibid.*, p. 19.

²⁴*Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

CABEZA DE VACA....

Among the Lamanites

By

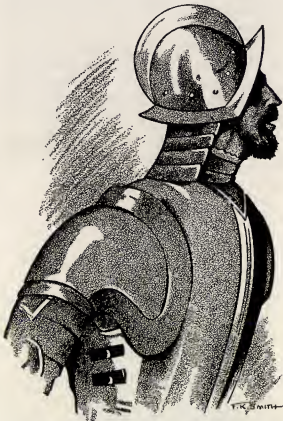
CONREY
BRYSON

ONE of the undeniable external evidences of the truth of the Book of Mormon is the almost general belief, among the Indians of the Americas, in a fair God who had visited them in the past and promised to return. B. H. Roberts' comprehensive *New Witnesses for God* is replete with evidence of such belief.

There is one page from history, however, which seems to have been inadequately treated in our literature on the descendants of Lehi's people. It is the story of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, the first European to traverse the territory now comprising the state of Texas. Cabeza de Vaca's story not only serves further to establish that the red man believed in a fair God, but offers a beautiful story of a simple faith that grew in the heart of the Spanish wanderer.

It was in the early autumn of 1537 that Cabeza de Vaca and three followers, two Spaniards and a Negro, began a long westward journey on foot through what is now Texas. These four were all that remained of the proud Spanish company of Panfilo Narvaez which had landed ten years earlier on the coast of Florida. The others of that haughty company of four hundred had fallen victims to a series of incomparable misfortunes. Hurricanes had first destroyed two of their ships and many of their horses. Next, in their fevered search for gold, they marched inland and were unable to find their remaining ships. Starvation and disease, too, had taken their toll from the company that had carried the cross in one hand and the sword in the other.

But while misfortune was bringing about humility, utter dependence upon nature and nature's God was developing an abiding faith among some members of the fast diminishing company. While the last of the horses were being prepared for food, once haughty Spaniards knelt on a desolate beach, praying for guidance. Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca wrote in his journal, "God provided that one of the men should come, saying that he would make wooden flutes and bellows of deerskin."



A crude blacksmith shop was built and in a month and a half, five barges were constructed by men who, of themselves, knew absolutely nothing of shipbuilding. Tales and manes of the horses, husk from the palmettos, pitch from small pines, and the Spaniards' clothing, all were used in the ship construction. The legs of the horses served as crude bags for carrying water.

More storms were to attack the company and in the worst of these, the stern commander Narvaez abandoned the barge of Cabeza de Vaca, choosing to save his own skin at any cost. Cabeza de Vaca never saw him again.

By the following spring, but fifteen survivors of the company of four hundred could be accounted for. They were held as slaves of the Indians on an island where each new day was a struggle for the bare necessities of life. Eight years later, Cabeza de Vaca, Andres Dorantes, Alonso del Castillo, and Estevanico the Negro were all that remained alive. Their fingers were raw and bleeding from long days of pulling edible reeds from the marshes. They were almost as much beast as human, scarce raising their heads toward the setting sun as they made

their escape and wandered westward.

But weary and unshaven, bronzed and weatherbeaten, Cabeza de Vaca was still a white man, and as such he was soon to receive a marvelous manifestation of faith. When they came upon the next tribe of Indians, they were met outside the village by a group of braves carrying tunas, the flat cactus plants that served as their chief article of food. The white men were welcomed to the village and immediately led to a group of Indians who complained that their heads were very sore, and begged for relief.

The Spaniards protested that they were neither doctors nor medicine men, but so great was the pleading of the Indians that Cabeza de Vaca and his followers did the only thing that remained for them to do. They made sincere prayers to their maker for relief. The stricken Indians were healed, to a man! The Spaniards were surprised, but not the Indians. In their simple faith, the sick of the tribe came all night to be cured, bringing tunas and venison, a new delicacy for the Spaniards.

When the white men decided to move onward, the Indians begged them to remain, for winter was coming and there was little food ahead. All winter the four wanderers lived among the Indians, who always brought them the finest of their meager fare. And always there were the sick to be healed. In Cabeza de Vaca's report to the king of Spain, he says, "Nothing was talked about in this whole country but the wonderful cures which God, our Lord, performed through us."

The climax of these cures came when Cabeza de Vaca was called to a nearby village to treat an Indian

who had been badly wounded. When he approached the village, he saw that the wounded man's lodge had been torn down—a sign that he was dead. Cabeza de Vaca wanted to turn back, but the Indians begged him to exert his wonderful powers. His companions would not undertake to pray for the man's recovery, but Cabeza de Vaca laid his hands upon the still form, breathed upon it, and uttered a sincere prayer.

The Indians then brought others of their sick for healing. The Spaniard prayed for them, too. Then he quietly left the village, hardly daring to hope that his prayers would be answered. But next day the Indians came to inform him that the wounded man had arisen within an hour and eaten with them. By this time it was spring and the Spaniards continued westward.

From village to village, the Indians escorted the white men. Always the story was the same—the Indians would bring their children to be blessed upon the white man's knee. They would not partake of food until the white man had blessed it. Sometimes the Indians, approaching a camp of their enemies, would guide the white men as near as possible before making their retreat. Sometimes ancient feuds would be forgotten in order that both tribes might enjoy the blessings of the white man's visit.

In this manner, the four wanderers made their way across what is now South Texas, up the Rio Grande, and southward into Mexico. All along the route, they found evidence of a beautiful religious tradition among the natives. When the Spaniards tried to teach their Christian beliefs, the Indians told them that they already believed in one God in heaven who had created the world. Their fathers had taught them of such a God, and that his descendants would some day return. From tribe to tribe, Cabeza de Vaca was welcomed as the fair God or one of His descendants.

As they continued southward, the Spaniards began to hear frequent news of other white men, and realized that they were approaching New Spain. When they finally reached the Spaniards near Mexico City, the Indians who had accompanied Cabeza de Vaca fled in terror. When Cabeza de Vaca learned the reason of their fear, he was almost ready to turn back and resume his life among the Indians. These simple people who had provided him

with food, and many times saved his life, were being ruthlessly slaughtered and made slaves by the conquistadores of Cortez.

Alcaraz, the leader from Mexico City, realized the strange power that Cabeza de Vaca had over the natives, and ordered him to summon the Indians who had followed him. The Indians, who had been frightened at the sight of the conquerors of Mexico, seemingly had no fear as long as Cabeza de Vaca and his followers were with them. They believed that he would protect them from Spanish lances as he had protected them from disease and hunger.

Then Alcaraz tried to persuade the Indians that Cabeza de Vaca was of the same people as Alcaraz and his followers. An Indian leader answered him in this fashion, "He is a God, for he came from the East where the sun rises. You came from the West where the sun sets. He cures the sick, while you kill those that are healthy. He asks for nothing, and gives away that which is presented him, while you only steal and give nothing to anyone. He comes to make peace between our tribes. You come to make war."

Cabeza de Vaca noted with a heavy heart the many cruelties forced upon the luckless natives by their conquerors. He preached to them his own ideal of a God of love—an ideal developed through a decade of suffering. So readily did they understand, that entire villages which had been deserted in fear were repopulated in worship—until the Spanish warriors again felt the need of more slaves.

In his report to the king, Cabeza de Vaca urged, "May God in His infinite mercy grant that in the days of your majesty and under your power and sway, these people become willingly and sincerely subjects of the true Lord who created and redeemed them. We believe they will be, and that your majesty is destined to bring it about, as it will not be at all difficult."

A strange sequel to Cabeza de Vaca's story is that of the Negro, Estevanico. He learned in Mexico of strange and fabulously wealthy cities far to the northward—the Seven Cities of Cibola. Trying to capitalize upon the healing powers of his former leader, he made a journey toward those cities. But the Indians rejected him, and far up in what is now New Mexico they killed him. He was not the fair God of their ancestors.

a PERTINENT THOUGHT IN *War Times*

This communication by a missionary in Hawaii, Elder James D. Cannon, son of Elder Sylvester Q. Cannon, was printed in the *Mauī News*:

EDITOR, *Mauī News*:

Money, time, and effort are being expended at the present time on projects that will insure a high morale for both soldiers and civilians. I have been impressed with the thought that we have been overlooking one means of building up the community morale. That is religion. We must realize that man is inherently religious, and without a full development of this nature within him his morale will be very low.

Wherever we turn we are confronted by war news. Of course, it is absolutely necessary that we realize the magnitude of our responsibility in our war effort, but like everything else, we need a change and a rest. Religion is the answer to this vital need.

Religion isn't just going to church on Sunday—it's a full week proposition. It can add tremendously to our individual and community well-being if we let its comforting warmth pervade our thoughts and actions throughout the week.

Abraham Lincoln in his time, and President Roosevelt in our time, have both proclaimed a special day for prayer when our nation was in the throes of war. They each fully realized the need for that regeneration of soul that accompanies communion with our Creator. We must admit that it plays a powerful influence upon man—think then what it will mean to have our fighting men go into battle spiritually armed with righteousness, knowing that there is an all-merciful Father in heaven who is watching over their destinies!

As Christians who are living in a country that was founded upon the principles of Christianity, we would be manifestly ignorant and presumptuous before our Creator if we denied Him a place in our lives. Let's stop for a few minutes in our unthinking hustle and ponder a bit on our indebtedness to God. Highly appropriate are the words of Abraham Lincoln in these times: "I am not at all concerned about whether the Lord is on the side of the North, for I know He is always on the side of the right. But it is my constant anxiety and prayer that I and this nation should be on the Lord's side." We would do well to take measures that would insure our affiliation with the Lord's side.

Sincerely yours,

Wailuku ELDER D. JAMES CANNON

Poetry

TRANQUILITY

By Lucile Jones

DROWNING in the sun and hushed with leaves,
The little silvan lane dreams on its way,
A moss-fringed ribbon dropped among the trees
By some young goddess in her heedless play.
And now it lies forgotten, sleeping there
Where fragrance hangs on stillness, faint and high,
Like fairy dreams afloat upon the air
When nothing but vague fancy lingers by.
Wild pansies down the lane are drinking deep
Of perfect peace; and velvet-eyed, each face
Is like a smiling child, who in his sleep,
Portrays his dream in lines of subtle grace.
The world may bustle on; in dreams I'll be
Where God has made repose His poetry.

ADVICE

By Grace A. Cooper

EVERYONE gives it, nobody takes it,
What becomes of advice, and where does it go?
Is it tossed by the breeze, is it bandied about,
Does it rest where it should, and does the germ grow?
Like lost pins and hairpins does it disintegrate,
Leaving no trace and nothing to show?
I see all about me someone who could use it,
And fearing he misses it, my own I bestow;
For myself, it is needless, so why should I bother?
What is right, what is wrong, somehow I just know.
It gives me to wonder, it gives me to ponder,
I search from high ledges to crevice below;
Everyone gives it, nobody takes it,
What becomes of advice, and where does it go?

THERE WAS ONE

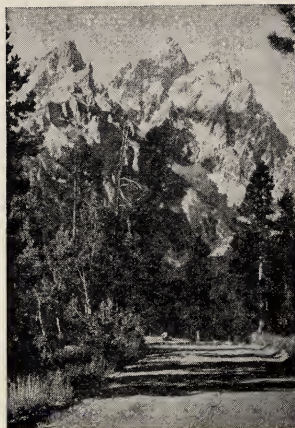
By Mabel Jones Gabbott

THE way was dark, but there was one who cared,
Whose cheering word and never-failing love
Could pierce the dark, and find the stars above.
The task was great, but there was one who dared
To take me by the hand and face the sun;
The path was stony and the hill was high,
But there was one who prodded me to try,
Who stood beside me till the goal was won.
And now I stand atop the towering peak,
The heights are glorious and their vistas send
The challenge of a greater goal to seek.
I feel new confidence and courage blend
Within my heart. I, who was once so weak,
No longer fear to climb. I have a friend.

FROM THE PLAINS

By Virginia Scott Miner

STRANGE to think how,
Miles away,
Pine tree needles
Knit a day!



TO THE GRAND TETONS

By Etta S. Robbins

I SAW the grandeur of your jagged peaks
As morning's sun draped them in gold
And made bright diamonds of your snow.
The noon-day's lights and shadows fell
In purple folds above your pine clad feet,
And all was mirrored in the lake below.
And as I looked I prayed that I might be
Recipient of your serenity.

I saw the blackness of the night descend
Like dragon's fury on your sides;
And dense clouds hung in readiness to break.
Though streaks of flashing fire zig-zagged
And struck with dagger-points your rocky crest.
You towered, unmoved, while thunder
rocked the lake.
And as I looked I prayed that I might be
Steadfast to meet life's stern reality.

AGE IS BEAUTY

By Celia Van Cott

ON some tomorrow when the sun hangs low
And trees bear down from passing weight of years,
When backs are bowed and aging feet go slow;
When eyes remembering youth are filled with tears,
I shall not mourn for spring's pale filigree
Or young fruit green and bitter to the core,
For I shall know a full maturity—
Fall's ripened fruit, in burnished flame earth bore.
Once Virgil sang of earth's divinity,
His seasons, golden notes around the sun,
The muted strings in Virgil's symphony
Played pastorate when autumn days were done.

And so like Virgil, age shall hold for me,
Nocturnal peace,—life's richest argosy.

LOSS

By Alice Morrey Bailey

A TREE grew in my yard, widespread and tall
And seemed a part of me—my sweet, my gall.
A child, I climbed its limbs, and from the height
Gained outlook on the world. By day and night
I knew its presence there. Each branch and leaf
Danced with my joy—gave solace in my grief.
I grew beneath its shade. It seemed this tree
Had always been with me—would always be.
One night of ruin, storm, a mad wind
wrenched
And flung it on the grass, a torn thing,
drenched.
I went as to the bier of a friend,
Sad how a great, loved thing had come to end
And wondered why this was—but soon I knew:
Its great tap-root was short, its anchors few.
As sometimes is with men, its giant foot
Had not withstood the worms that ate its root.

FOR THESE

By Christie Lund Coles

IF I have any tears at all to shed,
They will be for these—
Who ask so little, a plot of ground,
A width of sky, some ancient trees;

Who dream their frugal dreams . . . and yet,
Must live and die unsatisfied,
With never a spot of earth their own,
Never that moment of quiet pride

When they see unnumbered greening things
As fruit of their strength and honest toil:
Who never grow old near the place they love,
Nor sleep at last in familiar soil.

A WORD-STORM

By Minnie I. Hodapp

AND so we pelted words at one another
Stinging, arrowy
Like a wind-driven hail in our faces
Blinding the light of day!
Shrill-pitched, hard, metallic,
A sweeping storm
Like wind-driven hail in our faces,
Blinding the light of day.

Words and words and words!
Onrushing, surging, disputive,
Pelting like hail in our faces,
Effacing our footpath to peace—
The storm becoming formidable—
Hark!

A still small voice
The voice of a child in its sweetness
One luminous word—
His Word!

Gentle, love-laden, full of tender entreaty!
A rift in the clouds! The sunshine of joy
downward streaming—
Peace!

On the Book Rack

TWO-WAY PASSAGE

(Louis Adamic. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1941. 328 pages. \$2.50.)

THE pen of Louis Adamic seeks to tell in this writing what America represents in the present world crisis. *Two-Way Passage* would seem to be something of a continuation of the author's previous book, *From Many Lands*—except that it emphasizes what the war is doing to the thinking of these people "from many lands" of whom America is composed. The dominant theme in *Two-Way Passage* is this: The dictators have sold an idea to their peoples—superior race, world dominance, Utopia! They can't deliver it, of course—but they have sold it. Now, it isn't enough merely to oppose their idea. We've got to have an idea of our own to sell at home and abroad. The American way of life is something that the oppressed of the old country are already pretty well sold on. Let's send them back some of their own race—Americans who came "from many lands" and their American-born children—send them back in various roles of leadership to help their "many lands" find this way of life. Well, this is Mr. Adamic's idea, and it's better than some others we've read about. Perhaps that's why we were particularly interested when we read that Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower had been assigned to command United States forces in the European theatre of operations. After all, the Mormon Church has done much of this very thing in sending back as missionaries, converts and children of converts, to many lands.—R. L. E.

ALL CHILDREN LISTEN

(Dorothy Gordon. George W. Stewart, Inc., New York, 1942. 128 pages. \$1.50.)

THE problem of children and the radio is reviewed and analyzed in this work by a woman whose name is known as a successful writer of children's books and as a successful producer of children's programs. The author tries to point the sane road that lies between the totalitarian perversion of radio influence on children and the American error of allowing commercial utility to become the dominant factor in determining the radio diet for children. Significant phrases from the book are these:

"While the fight on the battlefield is with men there is an important fight on the home-front for children, those men of tomorrow, and tomorrow. And radio is the blitz-weapon of that fight."

"Our entire future depends upon the youth of today, say Stalin, Mussolini, and Tojo. But in America—"It is a good idea, but will it sell bread?"

"Many of the programs are nothing but sequence after sequence of empty improbability ending with: 'Will such and such happen? Listen in tomorrow and find out.' And yet it is not so much what is on the air that is dangerous to the youth of America—it is rather what is *not* on the air."

Miss Gordon doesn't give the solution. The problem is too big for that. But she does point out some of the mistakes of the past and offer some avenues to be explored. It would seem that she also recognizes the danger of too much government in radio, and too much "soap-selling" also—and she does sense that radio must feed the minds and spirits of children—not merely their

PRIZE STORY CONTEST

THE *Children's Friend* announces a story contest open to all writers. The contest closes October 1, 1942. For full details see *The Children's Friend* for July, 1942, page 325.

emotions. Parents, educators, and broadcasters will do well to peruse thoughtfully *All Children Listen*.—R. L. E.

THE VARIETIES OF TEMPERAMENT

(W. H. Sheldon and S. Smith Stevens. Harper and Brothers, New York, 1942. 520 pages. \$4.50.)

THIS book comes from the Department of Psychology of Harvard University, and is noted here because it is a significant work in constitutional analysis—in indicating relationships between physique and temperament—but more especially because the co-author is Dr. S. Smith Stevens, former graduate of L. D. S. University, one-time L. D. S. missionary in France, and at present affiliated with Harvard University and pursuing research also for the United States Government. The book was not intended for a popular following, but will be referred to with deep interest by students of the subject.—R. L. E.

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH IN THE LIGHT OF COURT DECISIONS

TEMPLE BUILDING AND BAPTISM FOR THE DEAD
(Paul E. Reimann, Salt Lake City, 1942. 142 pages. 75 cents.)

THE author, a lawyer, has gone into the court records of the Kirtland Temple suit of 1879-80, and the Independence Temple Lot Case of 1891, and takes the legal terms apart to put them down into a layman's language. In the author's own words: "The design of this treatise is not to promote controversy, but to obviate speculation as to the outcome of those cases, and to present information which heretofore may not have been available or generally known to a majority of persons in the Reorganized Church and other denominations, who frequently refer to and occasionally quote from so-called 'decisions' in those cases."

From a reading of this able treatise, one has an altogether different outlook on the results of these two cases.

In the second section, *Temple Building and Baptism for the Dead*, the author delves into the records for an answer to why the Reorganized Church has rejected temple building and the ordinance of baptism for the dead.

This publication is not sponsored or financed by any church or religious organization.—A. L. Z., Jr.

FAIR IS OUR LAND

(The Portrait of America. Edited by Samuel Chamberlain. Introduction by Donald Moffat. Hastings House, New York. 252 pages. \$5.00.)

THIS book consisting of pictures of various scenes in America will be a joy to own. In the introduction, which has been written with careful thought, Mr. Mof-

fat makes this challenging statement: "Love, whether it be love of God, man or country, grows by giving, not by taking." He continues by saying that we live by paradox: "Here we are, a hundred and thirty-odd million of us, living blithely on the assumption that each of us has a right to freedom, bread, and knowledge. We know that liberty may be had only through self-government: yet we have turned government over to a class of professionals who live by it, while we, poor sleepy fools, wake up only in time for the quadrennial debacle we call Election Day." It is now our duty to see our country as a unit, recognizing the magnitude of the job that lies ahead, and preparing to accomplish the task.

The photographs are beautiful; the etchings and paintings, superb; and all combine to make us appreciate the power that lies in America if we who live within her boundaries keep faith with her. The pictures are divided into the following general headings: Towns and Villages, Inland Waters, The Farm, The Countryside in the East and South, The Great West, Our Architectural Inheritance, Mountain Ranges and the Nation's Parks, The Sea Coasts.

An exquisite book is this volume *Fair Is Our Land*, a book that we need to see often and ponder over much.—M. C. J.

THE WAY OF THE STORYTELLER

(Ruth Sawyer. The Viking Press, New York City, 1942. 318 pages. \$2.50.)

THE author states that storytelling is "not a clever sharing of the mind alone, but rather a sharing of the heart and spirit." As the author states there must be an awareness of the power of the spoken word and with this awareness must come a feeling of the beauty of words, and a delight in using them. "... they are our clay, or the colors on our palette. They have infinite variety, and custom need not stifle them."

One of the most comforting of the beliefs that the author includes in her book is that one does not acquire a folk-art, which storytelling should be, by means of a college education. Rather the only effective storyteller has become so through living with the stories and absorbing them until they become part and parcel of them. Only in this way can storytelling become a vital, creative art.

Miss Sawyer sounds like a Latter-day Saint in her advice: "Give and give and give—to schools, to scouts, to hospitals and other institutions," if you would become a good storyteller. And to Latter-day Saints this book will come as a welcome text, not only because the author indicates the manner of storytelling but also because she includes eleven well-loved tales with which the storyteller may begin his period of apprenticeship.—M. C. J.

FLORIDAS

(Don Blanding. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead, and Company, New York, 1941. 127 pages. \$2.00.)

TO those who have known Don Blanding, the word that he has another book off the press will prove welcome news. In this volume, the author does not have the tedious landscape to depict which he had in his earlier volumes, but Mr. Blanding has made some beautiful sketches of Florida, reminiscent of his Hawaiian sketches. In
(Concluded on page 523)

The Church Moves On

Be American! Conserve Food

THE General Church Welfare Committee has again counseled the preservation and canning of foodstuffs for later use. The policy has been one of the important teachings of the Welfare plan since its organization six years ago. Now it has been adopted by the government in these times of emergency. Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, has been quoted as saying that the liberalization of the sugar rationing program was being made "to conserve fruit which might otherwise be wasted and to supplement commercially canned supplies, thereby reducing the burden on transportation facilities."

At the same time Secretary of Agriculture Wickard cautions us against a possible food shortage in America and says that what the country needs is a "unified national food policy."

Be American. Conserve!

Missionary Clothing

IN a recent letter from the First Presidency all missionaries are advised to wear dark suits, black shoes, dark ties, black or gray felt hats and socks, and white shirts.

Stake Missions Report Baptisms

A TOTAL of two hundred seven baptisms were performed during the month of April by stake missionaries of the one hundred nine stakes reporting to the First Council of the Seventy. In addition to the number of baptisms there were also two hundred seventy-seven inactive members of the Church brought into renewed activity as a result of the missionary work.

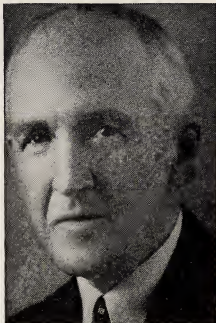
Army Requests For Testaments Increase

REQUESTS for testaments by service men to chaplains and clergymen at U. S. O. centers have increased nearly fifty percent in the past few months. The American Bible Society reported that its daily issuance is now nine thousand, or four thousand more than in the early spring.

Birth Certificates Issued By Historian

IT is suggested that all requests for certificates of birth or baptism be referred to the Church Historian's office or to the membership department of the Presiding Bishop's Office. This will relieve ward clerks of this responsibility.

There is no charge made for this service to the membership of the Church.



FORMER GOVERNOR HENRY H. BLOOD

President Blood Passes

HENRY HOOPER BLOOD, president of the California Mission, and seventh governor of Utah, died June 19, at Salt Lake City. He had been critically ill for six days. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage and pneumonia. He was sixty-nine years old.

Always active in Church and state, he had filled a mission to England from 1901 to 1904, served as bishop of the Kaysville Ward from 1907 to 1915; and as president of the North Davis Stake following his service as bishop, which position he retained until after he was elected governor. On January 24, 1941, he was set apart as president of the California Mission, with headquarters at Los Angeles. During his term of office, that mission was divided, and the Northern California Mission formed. President Blood continued to serve in the California Mission. He was given a leave of absence several months ago because of failing health.

In civic life he served as minute clerk of the Utah State Senate, and from 1917 to 1921, he was a member of the Public Utilities Commission of Utah. In 1922 he became a member of the State Road Commission and in 1925 became its chairman, a position which he held until he was elected governor in 1932. He was reelected governor in 1936.

Sister Grant Reaches Eighty-Six

MRS. AUGUSTA WINTERS GRANT, wife of President Heber J. Grant, observed her eighty-sixth birthday July 7, by attending a luncheon at the Hotel Utah, attended by members of the Author's club and Friendship Circle.

Sister Grant was born July 7, 1856, in Pleasant Grove, and was an early day schoolteacher in Utah.

President Grant will be eighty-six this coming November 22.

Welfare Cards Must Accompany Membership

BEGINNING July 1, green welfare cards must accompany membership certificates of persons moving from one ward to another. Each person over eighteen years of age must have a separate card, which contains the information vital to the welfare program. Children will be listed on their parents' cards.

General Authorities Have Birthdays

TWO of the general authorities of the Church have birthdays during August. *The Improvement Era* sends greetings to:

Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin of the Presiding Bishopric who will celebrate his forty-ninth birthday August 14.

Dr. Joseph F. Merrill of the Council of the Twelve who will mark the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birth on August 24.

Utah Leads Nation In Bond Quota

UTAH led the nation in percentage of excess over war bond sales quota in May according to the treasury department. Sales totaled \$2,057,000, an excess of \$856,000, or seventy-one percent over the May quota of \$1,201,000. Only Iowa, with fifty-four percent over its quota, was close to the Utah record.

Nurses' Home Completed At Idaho Falls

THE nurses' home of the L. D. S. Hospital in Idaho Falls has now been completed and placed in use. It is a \$100,000 structure. The third floor of the hospital, until recently the nurses' quarters, is now being used in the care of the sick.

Missionary Killed

ELDER SETH E. PULLEY, twenty-four, of Logan, Utah, was killed by a train June 11, at Brookline, Mass., while serving as a missionary in the New England States Mission. *The Improvement Era* expresses sympathy to his mother, Mrs. Zina Rogers Pulley, and to his brothers and sisters.

Sunday School Reports Membership

THOUGH worldwide war conditions prevent accurate and complete reports from many of the foreign missions, the Deseret Sunday School Union reports a total membership of 388,037 throughout the Church at the close of 1941.

This is the greatest membership in the history of any Church auxiliary organization.

Missions Visited

ELDER CHARLES A. CALLIS of the Council of the Twelve recently returned from a one-month official tour of the New England Mission, whose headquarters are at Cambridge, Mass.

DR. JOHN A. WIDTSON of the Council of the Twelve has recently toured the Northwestern States Mission, with headquarters at Portland, Oregon.

DR. JOSEPH F. MERRILL of the Council of the Twelve has recently made an official visit to the Western States Mission, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado.

ELDER STEPHEN L. RICHARDS of the Council of the Twelve visited the Eastern States Mission, with headquarters in New York, during the month of June.

ELDER GEORGE F. RICHARDS of the Council of the Twelve recently completed a visit to the North Central States Mission.

ELDER JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH of the Council of the Twelve recently returned from a tour of the Canadian Mission.

Buildings Dedicated

THE Linrose Ward chapel of the Franklin Stake was dedicated June 14, by Elder Alma Sonne, assistant to the Council of the Twelve.

The Craig Branch chapel of the Western States Mission, located in Craig, Colorado, was dedicated June 28, by Dr. Joseph F. Merrill of the Council of the Twelve.

Dr. Richard R. Lyman of the Council of the Twelve dedicated the Long Beach Stake Tabernacle-Park View Ward Chapel, June 14.

Elder Joseph Fielding Smith of the Council of the Twelve dedicated the Council Ward Chapel, Teton Stake, May 10.

Montreal Branch Chapel Dedicated

THE chapel of the Montreal Branch, Canadian Mission, was dedicated June 25, by Elder Joseph Fielding Smith of the Council of the Twelve.

The building, which represents a total investment of about \$100,000, was built in 1929, by the Mount Royal Church, a congregation of the United Church of Canada, formerly the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches. Elder George Albert Smith of the Council of the Twelve approved the purchase on February 22, 1942, and actual purchase was made on May 1, 1942. (See picture, p. 510.)

New Building Construction Ceases

ALL wards and stakes have been asked by the Presiding Bishop's Office to refrain from any new building construction which might necessitate their asking for a priority on materials in demand for the national defense program.

President McKay Named Director

PRESIDENT DAVID O. MCKAY has been appointed a director of the Z. C. M. I. He succeeds the late Henry H. Blood.

B. Y. U. Abandons Alpine Session

THE traditional Alpine summer school session of the Brigham Young University was dropped this year to conserve transportation facilities. Both summer school sessions are being held on the Provo campus.

Daines Scholarship Made

THE Christensen Construction Company, D. H. Christensen, and G. M. Paulson have donated to the University of Utah a scholarship for medical students to be set up as a memorial to Dr. Lyman L. Daines, dean of the school of medicine, and member of the Y. M. M. I. A. general board, who died December 12, 1941.

California Mission President Appointed

ELIJAH ALLEN of Mesa, Arizona, was appointed president of the California Mission, with headquarters at Los Angeles, on June 26, by the First Presidency. He succeeds the late President Henry H. Blood.

President Allen is a member of the Maricopa Stake high council, and served as a counselor in the stake presidency from 1914 to 1918. He has filled a four and one-half year mission among the Papago Indians in Arizona. Other offices in his long career of Church service have been ward clerk, stake clerk, ward Sunday School superintendent, stake M. I. A. superintendent, and stake superintendent of religion classes.

He is a member of the Arizona State Bar, and has been active as a school executive, serving as president of the Mesa Union High School board, and also as a member of the board of the Arizona State College at Tempe.

Sister Allen will accompany him in the mission field where she will have charge of women's activities.

They left for Los Angeles immediately to relieve President Rufus K. Hardy of the First Council of the Seventy who has been directing the California Mission for several months.



ELIJAH ALLEN

Primary Board Names Four Members

APPOINTMENT of four new members of the Primary Association general board has been announced by May Green Hinckley, general president of the organization. They are Alta Miller of Midvale, Utah; Mrs. Villetta C. Wood of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Beatrice Snow Winsor of Salt Lake City; and Mrs. Zina Clayton Brockbank of Provo, Utah.

Welfare Committee Issues Clothing Bulletin

A PAMPHLET entitled "Care of Clothing—General Church Welfare Committee Clothing Bulletin No. 1," has been issued by the Welfare Committee of the Church, and will be distributed to the homes in the various wards and mission branches by the Relief Society. The bulletin is divided into five major topics:

1. General Care—with instructions on airing clothes, brushing clothes, pressing clothes, making repairs, shoes and hats.
2. Occasional care—including stains, testing for washability, laundering, ironing, and dry cleaning.
3. Seasonal care—preparation for storage.
4. General Suggestions—remodeling and keeping clothes wearable.
5. Proper Care of Woolens—cleaning and laundering, airing and sunning, storage in dust-proof containers.

Mission President Reports High Morale

RESIDENTS of the Hawaiian Islands are suffering no hardships and are confident that the United States will soon be taking the offensive against Japan, Roscoe C. Cox, recently released president of the Hawaiian Mission, reported as he returned to Salt Lake City in July.

He said that Church attendance has increased noticeably since the outbreak of the war, despite the fact that until recently all evening meetings were stopped and most of the men were engaged in Sunday drills as members of the territorial guard or other organizations of that nature. Recently, one-hour meetings were resumed, beginning at 6:00 p. m.

British Mission News

ELDER THOMAS E. MCKAY, assistant to the Twelve, has received this information from Elder A. K. Anastasiou, acting president of the British Mission.

The British Mission is in good condition and all the branches are functioning satisfactorily. A new branch has been opened in Hanley, Staffordshire—the old historical ground of missionary work of President Wilford Woodruff.

In a recent air raid Sister Miller lost her home. She was away at the time visiting in another district. . . . We have helped her immediately from the fund supplied by the First Presidency. The local authorities have given her every help and assistance to rehabilitate her.

Relief Society Gets Nurse Survey

THE Relief Society has recently completed a survey of all registered and practical nurses in the various wards and branches of the Church. All women who were either registered or practical nurses reported their names to their ward or branch Relief Society officers, who filed the information for possible future use.

Elder Richards Offers Senate Prayer

ELDER STEPHEN L. RICHARDS of the Council of the Twelve offered the opening prayer in the United States Senate, Washington, D. C., June 29.

B. Y. U. Widens Study Plans

PROSPECTIVE teachers training at the Brigham Young University will have the opportunity to study composite major courses. This move is aimed at the improvement of teaching in the smaller high schools where teachers must often be prepared to teach more than one subject. As an example a prospective teacher may major in a composite course of history, sociology, economics, and political science.

Wheat Fund Interest Paid

THE various ward, stake, and mission Relief Societies received their annual interest payments from their wheat fund, July 1. This fund was created by the sale of Relief Society wheat during World War I. The fund is now being held in trust by the Presiding Bishop's Office.

INTERIOR MONTREAL BRANCH CHAPEL, CANADIAN MISSION. (See story, page 509)



B. Y. U. Professors Accept Price Posts

LEAVES of absences have been granted two Brigham Young University professors, Dr. C. S. Boyle and Dr. A. Smith Pond, who have been appointed as Utah State price economists. The appointments were received from the United States bureau of labor statistics, Denver. Both men went to Denver to take an intensive training course before beginning their new work.

New Zealand Active In Welfare Projects

THE Saints in the New Zealand Mission are active in the Church Welfare program according to a recent issue of *Te Harere*, mission publication. Three projects are outlined for the year:

1. Improvement of the health, through better and cleaner homes, medical care, and eating habits
2. Growing of winter vegetables
3. Work with the Relief Society for a tree and shrub planting program of beautification

Work Urged For Aaronic Priesthood

USE of the Aaronic Priesthood membership for many of the tasks of clean-up and maintenance of ward chapels and grounds is now urged by the Presiding Bishopric as an activity for the boys of the Church.

President Grant Gives Scholarships

PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT has recently established two new scholarship awards at the University of Utah. One is honoring his late wife, Emily Wells Grant, and the other is honoring his present living wife, Augusta Winters Grant.

A third scholarship, given by President Grant for the late Lucy Stringham Grant, was founded several years ago.

Utah Colleges Win Navy Course Rating

THE University of Utah, Brigham Young University, and the Branch Agricultural College at Cedar City, were among the twenty-four colleges in Utah, Colorado, and California accredited by the Twelfth Naval District to help train reserve officers, it was announced from San Francisco April 29.

Utah Leads Nation In School Years

A REPORT released April 29 by the Census Bureau showed Utah has the highest number of years of school completed by residents of the state who are twenty-five years of age or older, than any other state of the United States.

The Utah median was 10.2 years, as of April 1, 1940, and was barely topped by the District of Columbia with a median of 10.3 years.

Computed by regions, the West led the nation with a median of 9.4 years. The North had 8.5 and the South 7.8. The national median was 8.4.

Canal Zone Branch Celebrates Anniversary

THE Canal Zone Branch of the Church, located in Panama, recently marked the first anniversary of its creation by Elder Antoine R. Ivins of the First Council of the Seventy, May 18, 1941. In the year since its humble beginning the branch has grown from ten members to over one hundred. These are mostly soldiers and L. D. S. civilians who have come to the Canal Zone for defense work. Several missionaries, returning with an honorable release from the Argentine Mission, were recently persuaded to stay in the Canal Zone.

Two meetings are held weekly, sacrament meeting Sunday evening, and M. I. A. Tuesday evening, the latter under the direction of Captain Orlando McBride, an L. D. S. chaplain on duty in the Zone.

It is believed that there are many other members in Panama who have not been reached because of difficult travel conditions. Anyone wishing to contact this branch of the Church may write to the branch president, Otto L. Hunsaker, Box 1453, Balboa, C. Z., or to Captain Earl G. Kingdon, V. C., Box 34, Fort Clayton, C. Z.

Church Holds Regular Services at Ft. Sill

CHURCH services have been held every Sunday morning at 10:30 in the F. A. Chapel at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, under the direction of Lieut. Elias S. Castle and Capt. Lawrence L. Summerhays, who were set apart last February by President John F. Bowman of the Central States Mission as president and first counselor respectively of the branch.

Col. Neslen Named As Fort Lewis Chaplain

CLARENCE NESLEN, former bishop of the Salt Lake City Twentieth Ward, and former mayor of Salt Lake, has become the post chaplain at Fort Lewis, Washington. Chaplain Neslen, Lieutenant Colonel, was transferred from Fort Douglas, Utah, where he had been stationed for several months. At the time of his transfer, there were approximately three thousand Utah men stationed at Fort Lewis.

Those Who Have Passed Away

Patriarch Kumen Jones, eighty-seven, of the San Juan Stake, died June 11, at his home in Bluff, Utah. In 1879, he was called as one of the company of twenty-five special scouts to accompany Silas S. Smith in finding a place for a settlement in what became San Juan County. He was a member of the famous Hole-in-the-Rock company which settled in Bluff in 1880. He served for twenty-six years as counselor in the Bluff Ward bishopric, later became bishop, and finally patriarch.

Leonidas Americus Mechem, eighty-one, patriarch of the Franklin Stake, died May 1, at Preston, Idaho. His lifetime of service to his Church and community includes being bishop of the Riverdale Ward for twenty-three years, high councilman in the Oneida Stake, counselor in the Franklin Stake presidency when that stake was created, and finally patriarch of the Franklin Stake. He served as postmaster of Preston, Idaho, for seven years, one term as Franklin county probate judge, and ten years as city clerk and police judge.

George Bowles, seventy-five, patriarch of the Los Angeles Stake, died June 30, in Salt Lake City. He was formerly a president of the New Zealand Mission. He was active in the building trade, having supervised the construction of the Kalbi Chapel in Honolulu, and the Belvedere Ward, Salt Lake City, where he was also the first bishop.

CORRECTION

THE name of Gerrit B. J. DeBuizer, Sr., reported excommunicated from the Church in the April Era should have read Gerrit B. J. DeBuizer, Jr. The action took place in the East Orange Ward, New York Stake on February 22, 1942.

Mormon Battalion Is Again Created

THE "Mormon Battalion" is again in the service of its country. This time in the United States Marines. The decision to enlist an entire battalion of three platoons, or one hundred eighty-nine men, came after Major Con D. Silard had become acquainted with the outstanding character of Mormon youth. He said:

Many members of the Church are now in the marine corps and almost without exception have stood out in training in active duty accomplishments. . . . We have found that Mormon youths have been outstanding. We believe that this is partially due to the discipline of Mormon families which makes it easier for these boys to adapt themselves.

The members of the present day Battalion must be Church members.

Of the plan the First Presidency said:

We are in thorough accord with the objective to keep young men together during their training period. However, it should be distinctly understood that enlistment in the marine corps is a responsibility which rests entirely upon the individual in his relationship to the government.

Missionaries Released in March, 1942, and Others Not Previously Reported

California: Loyal Reed Cortsen, Kanosh, Utah; Albert C. Peterson, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; James Paul Stewart, Burley, Idaho; Bradley Wilde, Salt Lake City, Utah; Morris Standley Gibbons, Wanship, Utah; N. Wayne Smith, Logan, Utah; Archie Grant Wadsden, Las Vegas, Nevada; Lee Preston, Bedford, Wyoming; Max C. Ogden, Richfield, Utah; K. Bernard Brown, Liberty, Idaho; Rondo S. Harmon, Fairview, Wyoming; John DeLille Peterberg, Preston, Idaho; Edwin Ray Schoenfeld, Salt Lake City; Spencer Tanner Winn, Preston, Idaho.

Canadian: Joseph Stoddard Allen, Richmond, Utah; Omar H. Bergeson, Lewiston, Utah; John T. Roberts, Ogden, Utah.

Central States: W. Dale Bingham, Ogden, Utah; Glen A. Patten, Spanish Fork, Utah; Norman E. Mott, Las Vegas, Nevada; Floyd B. Weed, Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles W. McConkie, Vernal, Utah; Dale Page Randall, Centerville, Utah; Jed Stoddard Robinson, Richmond, Utah; Wilford Tesch, Ogden, Utah; Donald C. Frei, Santa Clara, Utah; Lyndon Arthur Dean, Wood, Utah; Harold Stuart Stead, Centerville, Utah; Ross T. Nielsen, Fairview, Utah.

Eastern States: Miss Carma Coffin, St. Anthony, Idaho; Miss Mary Alice Wood, Woods Cross, Utah; Miss Florence Pust, Rexburg, Idaho; Miss Florian Hunt, Buhl, Idaho; Miss Ruth Anna Korn, Salt Lake City; Arthur Dale Michaelis, Garland, Utah.

East Central: John M. Mildon, Ogden, Utah; Robert Louis Allen, Rexburg, Idaho; Alvin T. Drake, Burley, Idaho; Shirley V. Rogers, Lewiston, Utah.

New England: A. Lavar Hinton, Hurricane, Utah; Frank C. Child, Salt Lake City; Percy E. Petersen, Ogden, Utah.

Northern States: Lynn Gra Bagley,

Koosharem, Utah; Clarence J. Hatch, Los Angeles, California; Howard C. Bennett, Thatcher, Idaho; John B. Meredith, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Samuel Oliver, Salt Lake City, Utah; Willy Albrecht, Logan, Utah.

North Central States: Maurice H. Balls, Soda Springs, Idaho; M. Keith Woolley, Tremonton, Utah; Wayne P. Standage, Mesa, Arizona; Willis Brower Mason, Parker, Idaho; Eldred Hilmar Erickson, Ogden, Utah; Merlin K. Fish, Lakeside, Arizona.

Northwestern States: Francis C. Tate, Sandy, Utah; Dale W. Corbridge, Preston, Idaho; Jay A. Quealy, Jr., San Francisco, California; Keith L. Bunker, Chino Valley, Arizona; Howard Merrill Wasson, Garland, Utah; William Grant Haynes, Taber, Alberta, Canada; David Whitney Dodge, Malad, Idaho; Bert Eldon Barlow, Grand Junction, Colorado; Alton Wilford Hufaker, Salt Lake City, Utah; Miss Alda Carolyn Kendrick, Providence, Utah; Miss Vilda Bennett, Preston, Idaho.

Southern States: Leon Ross Milner, Provo, Utah; Gayle L. Starks, Clearfield, Utah; Melvin E. Kent, Lewiston, Utah; Mrs. H. Viola J. Kent, Lewiston, Utah; Ralph Ernest Nuttall, Mesa, Arizona; Twila Dunn, Rock Springs, Wyoming; Miss Blanche Robbins, Moreland, Idaho; Blaine W. Hancey, Hyde Park, Utah; George F. Badoquin, Berkeley, California; Dean William Toone, Croydon, Utah; Ned M. Bills, Salt Lake City, Utah; Graden S. Johnson, Spring Dale, Utah.

Spanish-American: Wilbur S. Murdock, Cedar City, Utah; Quinten V. Christensen, Shelley, Idaho; Golden R. Stettler, Logan, Utah; Miss Isabel Ida Durschi, Driggs, Idaho; Miss Maurine Robison, Overton, Nevada.

Texas: George W. Coon, Las Vegas, Nevada; Miss Afton Marie Grow, Wanship, Utah; Derrell A. Lindsay, La Grande, Oregon; Elijah R. DeWitt, St. Johns, Arizona; Miss Thelma George Kendall, Ogden, Utah; Lewis Hammon Greenwell, Ogden, Utah.

Western States: Lindon J. Roberts, Anabell, Utah; Miss Arline Martindale, Pocatello, Idaho; Miss Eva Lois Croxford, Louis, Utah; Robert L. Clegg, Spanish Fork, Utah; Miss Lucille McAllister, Santa Barbara, California.

Western Canadian: Albert Sidney Johnson, Sugar City, Idaho.

Japanese Mission: Newell B. Stevenson, Salt Lake City, Utah.



MISSIONARIES LEAVING FOR THE FIELD FROM THE SALT LAKE MISSIONARY HOME
ARRIVED JUNE 15, 1942—DEPARTED JUNE 25, 1942

Left to right, first row: Willard McEwan, Alleen Memmot, Amber May Palmer, Bonna Lue Pack, President Don B. Colton, Martha Glenn Sharp, Maria Porter Bray, Wanda N. Anthony, and L. J. Bott.

Second row: R. Paul Gracoff, Foley C. Richards, Frederick Leiercher, Floyd D. Olsen, Robbin Reed Hanson, Weldon John Griffiths, William Miller, Sig Berthold, Norman Hill, and William E. Berrett (Instructor).

Third row: Grant Wadsworth, Joseph Hill, Erwin E. Winkus, Scott P. Wallace, Mites Sumner England, Sherman K. Fitzgerald, J. Irvin Brisley, LeRay J. Anderson, and James L. Sorenson.

Fourth row: Walter S. McBride, Jr., Joseph G. Larsen, Jr., John James Glenn, Lewis K. Dille, Ernest E. Zoberman, Fred W. Elkington, Reed Price, and Richard P. Phillips.

Fifth row: Wayne K. Wiscam, William H. Golder, R. Lynn Bunker, Frank B. Karpowitz, Ted L. Miller, Edwin C. Bliss, Keith J. Richan, Newton A. Tuttle, Jr., and Robert G. Peterson.

Sixth row: R. Paul Romeny, Merrill G. Durfee, Allan Thomas, Theodore C. Hantlon, Bob Walker, L. D. Hyde, Homer L. Proctor, and Cecil E. Reese.

Seventh row: Elijah Allen, Clyde Larsen, Kay R. Pahson, Weston B. Seegmiller, L. Eugene Robertson, Brent Goates, Vance E. Burdon, Harold Pratt Sutherland, and John J. Worley.

Editorial

"For Tomorrow We Die"

IN these days when many are looking fearfully toward the future, and when all of us are looking toward it with a good deal of uncertainty, there is a tendency on the part of altogether too many, especially those who are young in years and immature in their thinking, to assume a fatalistic attitude—a tendency to shrug the shoulders and indulge, as they are wont to call it, in one "last fling." Realizing the uncertainty of life, and, in their confusion, mistrusting tomorrow, they set about to crowd years into moments, to gratify appetites, to cut loose, so to speak.

It is a recurrence of the old and false philosophy—"Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die." That fallacious argument has been used in so many generations and by so many people who needed or wanted justification for their indulgences, that one would certainly think by this time it would have lost its appeal—but it doesn't seem to have done so.

This idea of having a "last fling" is all wrong. No man is ever going to have a "last fling." Men are immortal, and a so-called "last fling" is just a step down on an eternal road, and there is no justification for any young man, or anyone else, for that matter, regardless of what immediate future he faces, to take the attitude that he is going to enjoy something cheap and shoddy before he meets the eventualities of life—that he is going to throw caution and decency to the winds, and break out on one grand spree.

After the portals of this life open and close behind us, we'll still have ourselves to live with, and our record to account for. And neither here nor hereafter does anyone ever get the satisfaction out of a "last fling" that he thought he was going to. This kind of escape isn't escape at all. It is merely a piling up of difficulty, a multiplying of disappointment, an increasing of disillusionment.

Even if we were sure that there were only a little of life left to live, the way to live it wouldn't be to break all the rules we know. The only reasonable way would be to live so that no matter what the future holds, we will have no regrets and no apologies to make for the past. There is no dignity, there is no satisfaction, there is no release, but there is certain remorse in setting out to have a "last fling." When the stresses of life are great, and the future is uncertain, and when confusion is upon us, then is the time for sober thinking and not for careless living.—R. L. E.

Challenge to Youth

TO talk in abstract terms to youth does not seem the logical thing to do; yet there are times when abstractions may call into being the greatest characteristics that mankind can develop.

Nowadays with conditions as unsettled as they are, young folk need to think seriously about their

actions. Young people are essentially good; they are indubitably courageous. For the most part, the desire to do right is uppermost in their minds; they wish to face facts—and they know what the facts are. However, there are some of them who need to be warned that dissipating their emotional urges in the face of the present emergency will not bring the desired and needed relief.

Because we are in a somewhat chaotic condition right now, the only safe road to follow is to forget the unsettling conditions by finding something that will be mentally absorbing, physically exhausting, and spiritually awakening. There will be some young folk who will say that they do not want to redirect these urges, who cry out that they want to live now, for the moment, and let the future take care of itself. There can be no lasting satisfaction or genuine happiness in following that reasoning.

Perhaps the following letter will speak its message to those who would salve their consciences. The young woman who sent the letter desired that we use it to help some other young persons learn the value of restraint.

I am writing this from the depths of a broken heart, in the hope that it may be a warning to other girls never to have to partake of the bitterness that has come to me. I would give all that I have, or ever hope to have, if I could go back to those happy carefree days before the first little taint of sin came upon my heart.

I scarcely realized that I was slipping into something that could bring such sorrow and ruin into a person's life. I wish I could reveal to you the anguish and regret that fills my heart today, the loss of self-respect, and the realization that life's most priceless gift has slipped away from me. I reached out too eagerly for the excitements and thrills of life, and they have turned to ashes in my hands.

Girls, learn to live simply and enjoy to the fullest the sweet companionship of books, your girl friends, your mother, and the association of your own family. If you keep yourselves sweet and lovely, the joys and thrills of life will come to you in their own due time. Do not rush out too eagerly to find them or they will wither in your hands like a flower cut down by the frost before it has a chance to bloom.

Oh! if girls could only see when parents try to warn them.

This young woman learned—as all who choose the wrong road must learn—that snatching at happiness will not assure its permanence. Rather, the opposite will be true: happiness to be lasting, must be nurtured patiently, diligently.

True, there will be sacrifices necessary; surely, there will be heartaches. But just as truly will these young folk who remain steadfast to that inner light which they have been given find a greater joy, a joy that will not be marred with any consciousness of guilt or sorrow. All great people from the beginning of time have found through sacrifice the power to direct their energy from the primitive to the cultural or the spiritual.

To some young men and women of today will come the great test of sacrifice, of loss of some loved one, of unfulfilled dreams. But to those who remain steadfast to their ideals, bequeathed from pioneer ancestors who were masters in the art of sacrifice, there will come a glow of lives well lived, of sacrifices intelligently made, of spirits eternally enriched.—M. C. J.

EVIDENCES AND RECONCILIATIONS

liii. Is it Possible to Progress from One Glory to Another ?

THE answer to this perennial question is, No.

In the final judgment, all the earth children of the Lord will be assigned places in one or the other of the three grand divisions or degrees of salvation, known to us from modern revelation as the three glories. Each assignment will depend upon the use the candidate has made of the opportunities placed before him on earth and elsewhere. "For they shall be judged according to their works." By his own acts each person has shown his fitness to participate in the activities of this or that glory. It would be useless to place him higher than his capabilities would permit, and unfair to place him lower. If placed too high, he would not be competent or happy there, nor could he be content if placed too low. The degree of salvation of necessity corresponds, under the merciful justice of the Lord, with the demonstrated worthiness, capacity, and capability of each individual. The final judgment is individual.

Within each glory, however, there may be advancement. The law of progress may be utilized by every intelligence in the universe. Those who inherit the celestial, terrestrial, or celestial glories may progress, and progress eternally. But, let it ever be remembered that the power to progress is greatest in the celestial glory, and is decreasingly smaller in the lower glories. There can be no talk of those in the lower glories overtaking those in the highest, any more than an automobile traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour can overtake one moving at the rate of fifty miles an hour.

They who inherit the celestial glory will dwell in the presence of the Father and the Son. They are kings and priests. From that glory issues the power of God, known to us as the Priesthood of the Lord. In that glory certain conditions of joy belong which are absent in the other glories. They who have inherited the lesser glories will receive a salvation so glorious as to be beyond the understanding of man—that has been revealed to us—but, "where God and Christ dwell they can not come, worlds without end." (D. & C. 76:112)

Once the final judgment has been uttered and our place assigned, we remain there, though we may progress forever, and everlastingly increase in power. Meanwhile, in all such matters, and with respect to all such questions, we can safely rest ourselves upon the mercy and justice of the Lord. Our only concern need be so to live as to win a place in the celestial glory.—J. A. W.

liv. Who are the Sons of Levi ? What is their Future Offering in Righteousness ?

THE sons of Levi are the male members of the tribe of Levi, descendants of Levi, the third son of the patriarch Jacob.

While ancient Israel journeyed in the Sinaitic wilderness, they showed themselves unworthy to hold the higher or Melchizedek Priesthood. Consequently the Lord took this Priesthood from them, but allowed the lesser Priesthood to remain. (D. & C. 84:23-27)

This lesser Priesthood that remained was confined to the male members of the tribe of Levi; therefore, it is often spoken of as the Levitical Priesthood. Aaron, of the tribe of Levi, and his sons, were called to the office of priest, that is to the presidency of this Priesthood; therefore, it is also called the Aaronic Priesthood. The organization of the lesser Priesthood under the Mosaic dispensation must have been much like that of this day. Aaron and his sons served in offices similar to the priests, the other male members of the tribe of Levi in offices similar to the teachers and deacons of this dispensation of the gospel. The presiding priest, called the high priest, probably served as does the presiding bishop of our times.

The activities of the lesser Priesthood among ancient Israel were designed to meet the needs and conditions then existing. The law of bloody sacrifice or burnt offerings, in witness of the coming Savior, was in operation from this time until the coming of Jesus, the Christ. The Levites performed the labors and ordinances pertaining to this law. Explicit directions for the duties of the Levites are found in the Books of Moses. In course of time, the ordinances under the Levitical law became largely corrupted and unacceptable to the Lord. Only a few of the Levites held the true authority of the Priesthood. At the coming of the Savior, John the Baptist held the keys of the Aaronic Priesthood, that is, he was the presiding officer of that Priesthood.

On May 15, 1829, this John the Baptist appeared to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, and conferred upon them the "Priesthood of Aaron," that is, the keys of the lesser Priesthood. In so doing he declared that this Priesthood "shall never be taken again from the earth, until the sons of Levi do offer again an offering unto the Lord in righteousness." (D. & C. 13)

It does not seem probable that this offering will be a burnt offering. The coming of Christ ended the Mosaic law. The earlier sacrifices were in similitude of the coming sacrifice of Jesus, the Christ. After his crucifixion, death and resurrection, the sacrament was instituted to keep his sacrifice in constant living memory.

It seems more probable that the "offering in righteousness," which will terminate the functions of the Sons of Levi under the Levitical Priesthood, will be the full acceptance of the gospel, when their Priesthood will come under the direction of the higher or Melchizedek Priesthood.

This view seems borne out (Concluded on page 543)

Charting A Student's Life In Wartime...



NOW more than ever young people need to plan and to build calmly and wisely. They face the smoke and fire, the mingled confusion and opportunity, of world-wide struggle, and they must choose their course with care.

What does the guide-post say that points the right road?—

SPECIALIZED BUT BALANCED TRAINING

Gain the strength that will help America win the war and aid in building a better world after the war

The right kind of college training fits young men and women to render the nation and themselves the highest type of service now and after the war. Balanced education—technical training with character and spiritual development—prepares students to

- give essential war service.
- grapple with emergencies.
- achieve personal success by utilizing opportunities of a technological world.
- serve in peacetime when reconstruction will call for leaders of knowledge, skill, and vision.

*Specialized—Vocational—Scientific
Training is Offered by*

BRIGHAM YOUNG

Fall In!—

FOR ALL-YEAR, ALL-OUT EFFORT

America is Marching!

For victory in a technological war, the nation needs skilled technicians of both sexes. Young men and women can prepare much more rapidly to give expert service if they train all year.

Brigham Young University is geared to the war effort every month of the year. This is the 1942-43 calendar:

Autumn Quarter

Registration—September 25, 26, 28

Quarter ends—December 18

Winter Quarter

Registration—January 4

Quarter Ends—March 26

Spring Quarter

Registration—March 29

Quarter ends—June 8

Summer Quarter

First Term—June 14—July 23

Second Term—July 26—August 28

Off the production lines roll planes and tanks. Off the "production lines" of colleges come technically equipped minds now needed to increase the making of all kinds of war material.

Speed up YOUR production line 25 percent by attending B. Y. U. full time in wartime.



COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

Accounting and Business Administration
Agricultural Economics
Agronomy
Animal Husbandry
Art
Bacteriology
Bible and Modern Scripture
Botany
Chemistry
Church History
Church Organization and Administration
Economics
Educational Administration
Elementary Education
English
Finance and Banking
Geology and Geography
Health, Physical Education and Recreation

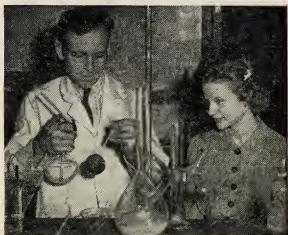
History
Home Economics
Horticulture and Landscape Architecture
Journalism
Library
Marketing
Mathematics
Mechanic Arts
Modern and Classical Languages
Music
Physics
Political Science
Philosophy of Education
Psychology
Secondary Education
Secretarial Practice
Sociology
Speech
Theology and Religious Philosophy
Zoology and Entomology



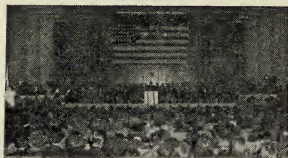
Primary and secondary Civil Pilot Training is given at B. Y. U. Courses in meteorology, celestial navigation, civil air regulations, and other subjects are taught by experts. Students fly at Provo Airport.



Hundreds of young men and women are studying typewriting, shorthand, accounting, office machines, etc., so that they may serve efficiently in war industry and business.



In well equipped laboratories, many students learn chemistry, physics, bacteriology and other sciences of great value to the war effort.



Many young men enlist in the Army Air Force, the Naval Reserve, or some branch on a "deferred service" basis. They remain at B. Y. U., train toward an officership, and gain technical or professional knowledge which will help them succeed now and after the war.

UNIVERSITY, PROVO, UTAH

CONDUCTED BY MARBA C. JOSEPHSON

COOK BOOK RELIGION

By Bertha H. Woodland

IT HAS been truthfully said that the road to a man's heart leads through his stomach.

So does the road to everything worth while in life. Even the best and most enjoyable things cannot be fully appreciated or valued in constant poor health.

What has health, and the joy of eating to do with religion?

Modern cook books are beginning to appear with detailed information on balanced diet. Grandma's old six hundred fifty page volume of *Famous Whitehouse Favorite Recipes* are fast finding their way to the attic and obscurity.

Just one hundred and nine years ago last February the world was given through Joseph Smith a balanced diet called the Word of Wisdom.

It was given by revelation, not as commandment or constraint, but as words of wisdom, showing the will of God in the temporal salvation of all Saints in the last days. And with worthwhile promises in case of its observance.

What is this food interest that's sweeping the nation? Did putting our armed men on balanced diets make us all food conscious? It might have had a good deal to do with it, but it was not the beginning of it.

Since time began man has found healing powers in the plants and herbs around him. The wily old witch doctor administered his medicines to the beat of tom-toms, magnifying his own magic in the eyes of the tribesmen.

One by one, physicians and scientists down through the ages have each contributed his discovery of food values,

until now they all sum up to a grand total of vitamins, minerals, fats, carbohydrates, proteins, etc., which any fourth grader can readily repeat.

The spoon and bottle of bitters and time clock still hold a magic superstition of healing that some folks are fain to part with. To anyone who has not destroyed vital organs or tissues by continued disease, good health is in store, if the facts for building it are not too much bother to pursue.

The Word of Wisdom, in a few hundred words, covers the whole subject of foods, good and bad. It gives us information on strong drinks, tobacco, and stimulants. Scientists and doctors will eventually get around to the truth of these habits when they

themselves have enough courage to forego the pleasing little "lift" they seem to give.

THE Word of Wisdom tells the whole story with no mention of vitamins, minerals, or any of the hundreds of details concerning food values in relation to the body they maintain. An all-wise Creator has left the discovery of details to curious humans.

Isn't it possible that these truths were left to be discovered by men, to lead to the discovery of similar truths of the same gospel of which they are part and to make all truths more convincing?

There is much undiscovered value in foods as yet. The Creator has filled the foods of remote places with necessary elements for the natives of those places where science and food markets do not prevail.

Modern man's manna must be gathered and compounded from the two hundred or so foods on the market and in gardens, and paid for by the sweat of his brow.

The human benefit of this tidal-wave of foods will be for the good, both physically and spiritually. Every Latter-day Saint can see a strange coincidence, hard to voice. Science and religion are gripped a little tighter in their eternal handclasp.

But no Latter-day Saint can sit down to a meal of fried steak and fried potatoes, coffee, pie, hot biscuits, and bicarbonate of soda, and solemnly beseech the Giver of all blessings to bless and sanctify it to health and strength.

He must put into his mouth only those things which defile not; in the season thereof, and eat with prudence and thanksgiving, if he would run and not be weary, and walk and not faint, and if he would have the destroying angel pass him by, as he did the children of Israel.



IT'S WASH DAY

THESE DIRTY WORK SHIRTS! SOMEDAY I'LL BE SCRUBBING HOLES IN THEM!

DON'T SCUB SO MUCH! A LIGHT STARCH HELPS KEEP DIRT FROM GRINDING IN!

HERE'S HOW! USE ONE TABLESPOON OF ME--CREAM WITH A LITTLE COOL WATER--ADD BOILING WATER, WHILE STIRRING!

THAT MAKES A LIGHT STARCH AND EASY TOO!

WHEE-E-E! FAULTLESS STARCH SURE SAVES WEAR AND TEAR ON WORK SHIRTS--AND ME!

...AND I MAKE WORK SHIRTS WEAR LONGER TOO--SO IMPORTANT TODAY!

MAKE ALL YOUR WASH LOOK
Ab-so-lutely FAULTLESS
 5¢-10¢-25¢ AT YOUR GROCER'S

Handy Hints

Payment for Handy Hints used will be one dollar upon publication. In the event that two with the same idea are submitted, the one postmarked earlier will receive the dollar. None of the ideas can be returned, but each will receive careful consideration.

To keep your bread boxes, cake cans, canister sets, and any other such cans free from rust, take old paraffin, and melt, brush on the insides with it, be sure to cover all the corners.—Mrs. J. M., Shiprock, N. M.

An old pair of scissors can be sharpened by using them to cut a sheet of fine sandpaper into strips. By wiping the blades of the scissors the fine particles of dust can be removed and thus insure a better cutting edge.—Mrs. E. W. P., Ovid, Idaho.

To keep cheese moist and also to prevent waste, spread a very thin coating of butter on the cut end of the cheese.—Mrs. O. A. M., Logan, Utah.

Meet that sugar shortage by putting 1 or 2 marshmallows in each bowl of hot cereal. The result gives a delightful appearance as well as a pleasing sweetness for the cereal.—Mrs. N. W., So. Gate, Calif.

To mend faded wallpaper—Hang a left-over piece of the pattern in the sun until it is bleached enough to match the present color. Then patch up the break.—Mrs. R. B., Blanding, Utah.

For colorful ice cubes, fill ice trays about one-third full of water and place a mint leaf in each square and set in refrigerator until hard, then fill with water again to desired place, reset until hard, remove and use in soft drinks.—Miss C. B., Albuquerque, N. M.

ORCHIDS to Blanche Hollingworth for sending us this letter:

In an old book, among the "specials," I found this recipe. Can you use it?

How to Preserve Children

Take one grassy lot
6 children
A few dogs
One small brook
Some pebbles

Method:

Use the grassy lot to mix the children and dogs well, stirring constantly. Pour the brook over the pebbles and when the children are brown, cool them in a bath tub.

Yours truly,

Blanche Hollingworth
Preston, Idaho

STARCHED clothes stay clean longer, and are easier to wash than unstarched clothes. Starch penetrates the fibers, tends to keep dirt out. Grease and dirt stay more on the surface. A starched garment sheds soil easily, too, because all the little rough fibers are smoothed down—do not catch dirt so easily.

Then here's what happens on the following washday. As soon as you put those starched clothes in water, the starch will dissolve. As it dissolves, it helps wash the dirt along with it. This is bound to cut down on long, hard scrubbing, and add to the wearing qualities of the clothes.

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The FRESH START BREAKFAST

In Jam and Jelly Making

SAVE COST OF SUGAR

with

M.C.P. Powdered PECTIN

AT ALL GOOD GROCERS

Cooks' Corner

By Josephine B. Nichols

Creamed Chicken in Eclairs

Eclairs—

- 1 cup boiling water
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 4 eggs

Combine water, butter, and salt. Heat until boiling briskly, add flour all at once, stirring vigorously until dough is transparent and forms ball that clings to spoon (about 5 minutes). Cool until lukewarm; then add eggs one at a time, beating until smooth after each.

Drop on lightly greased sheet, shape in 12 mounds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) 45 minutes, or until free from beads of moisture and firm to the touch.

Creamed Chicken—

- 2 cups diced cooked chicken
- 2 pimientos, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 (16 oz.) can cream of mushroom soup

Melt butter, add flour, blending well; cook until bubbling; then add cream of mushroom soup, cook, stirring constantly, until thickened. Add chicken and pimiento and simmer until thoroughly heated.

Cut a diamond shaped piece from top of each eclair, fill with creamed chicken. Replace top and serve. This makes an excellent main dish for a party plate served with a salad.

Calavo Flower Salad

- 1 large calavo
- lemon juice
- salt
- shredded lettuce
- French dressing
- 4 fresh or canned peach halves
- 4 slices banana
- 2 maraschino cherries

Cut calavo into halves lengthwise and remove seed. Cut each half lengthwise to form quarters. Pull off skin. Starting at large or rounded end, split each quarter lengthwise nearly to small end. Sprinkle with lemon juice and salt. Arrange a mound of shredded lettuce, previously dressed with French dressing, on each of four salad plates. Place a calavo quarter on each, spreading cut rounded end in semblance of leaves. Place a peach half, cup side up, between the spread ends of the calavo. In center of each peach place a slice of banana. Dot banana with bits of cherry in semblance of flower center. Serve French dressing separately.

Salad Sandwich Rolls

Cut crosswise into eight inch lengths one loaf sandwich bread, remove crusts then slice lengthwise one-half inch thick. Place between two layers of damp linen cloth for an hour so they will roll easily. Spread slices of bread with a generous layer of mock chicken sandwich filling. Roll firmly then wrap in waxed paper so roll will hold shape and stay moist. Place in refrigerator an hour, unwrap, place one roll on each salad plate, then cut into five slices. Arrange slices at one side of plate and garnish with

a cup of lettuce filled with sliced tomatoes and cucumbers.

Mock Chicken Sandwich Filling

- 1 cup coarsely ground cooked pork or veal
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely chopped celery
- 2 tablespoons India relish
- 2 tablespoons mayonnaise
- salt to taste

Combine and mix thoroughly; store in refrigerator until ready to use.

Refreshing Vitamin Rich Fruit Sherbet

- 2 oranges
- 2 lemons
- 2 bananas
- 2 cups sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar

Make syrup of sugar and water, let come to boil then cool. Mash bananas to a fine pulp, add strained fruit juices and cooled syrup. Freeze in freezing unit of refrigerator. Stir two or three times during freezing. Makes one quart.

Bran Butterscotch Cookies

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cups butter
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup bran cereal
- 3 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly, add well beaten eggs and bran—add flour and baking powder sifted together. Mix well. Shape into three rolls two inches in diameter. Wrap in wax paper, store in refrigerator overnight or until firm enough to slice. Cut in thin slices with sharp knife and place on greased baking sheets. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F.) twelve minutes.

Here's How—

Who wouldn't like to save pennies and pennies—to make them mount into dollars? All you have to do is send in a penny postcard with your name and address to our office, 50 North Main, Salt Lake City, Utah, and request the *Penny Banquet* book. It will be in the mail to you before you have time to do much more cooking.

Dog days are with us again. But every day throughout the year is a dog day for dog lovers. Loving a dog isn't enough—we must learn how to take care of him. We have a booklet that will be of interest to all dog owners. Send in—50 North Main, Salt Lake City, Utah—and a copy will be out in the return mail.

Since bread is the staff of life, be sure that you send in today for a booklet on baking, not only bread, but also delicious rolls. Send today—and be among the first to receive this helpful cookbook.

For you who live outside the city, we also have available a free booklet on the care of farm machinery and equipment.

Please request each booklet you want on a separate card or letter.

A Mother's Appeal For Sober Thinking

FROM Magna, Utah, comes this ringing appeal:

We are organizing for national defense, and we are organizing for home defense, for industrial defense, for labor defense, for the defense of truth and righteousness which is the defense of freedom.

I have watched this movement with the interest of a mother who has everything at stake, and the one thing or the one evil that will be the undoing of it all is drink. They call our boys, yes, they draft our boys and take them from our bosoms and set before them such evils that the youth of our Church as a rule have never dreamed of.

I have seen boys of twenty-one years of age so stunned they were lost, bewildered, and left to flounder.

They are shown pictures and given lectures. They are never told to keep themselves free from contamination, but are instructed what to do when contaminated. They can find plenty to drink every night till lights are out. On the week end they have even greater liberty. Are they prepared for an alert or an emergency? Just looking at it from a physical standpoint leaving the moral out, what can we expect?

Utah was the one state that tipped the balance and gave us a wet union. Is not the time ripe for our strongest appeal? Can we sit idly by and not try to redeem our reputation?

A Subscriber.

Culture

(Concluded from page 488)

delights us with his terse pen picture of the temperament of the Prophet of the New Day. In canto seven we are moved to celestial ecstasy by his portrayal of the love story that spans death's chasm; and visions of the betrothed walking hand in hand through deathless years.

And finally in a closing stanza the poet-prophet gives us an inspiring glimpse of the marvelous apocalyptic sweep of his intensely spiritual mind.

Enough, I know thee, strong and mighty one,

That standeth in the presence of the Lord.
That leadeth Israel from bondage old.
That lifeth up the ensign unto all.

Know thee, thou Muse and Minstrel of the mount,

Thou Harper on the hills of Melody?
I know thee, and am here to work thy will.
To hymn thy praise, perchance behold thy power,

When, iris-crowned and clothed as with a cloud,

Thy face the sun, thy feet as pillared fire.
Thou comest down from heaven and swear-est by

Eternity that time shall be no more.

The pen of Whitney is not the least of the products of Mormon genius.



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NATURALLY the foods you give your infant cannot, because of his delicate digestive system, be enriched with the seasonings that liven adult meals! But taste Heinz Strained Foods and you'll see that baby foods *can* have a fresh, natural flavor! And compare Heinz Strained Foods with other brands, too. You'll understand why mothers are enthusiastic about these keystone-labeled products. Scientific cooking and vacuum-packing of choice fruits and vegetables result in zesty savor, full-bodied texture and appetizing color. Vitamins and minerals, too, are retained in high degree.

Order a supply of Heinz 15 Strained Foods . . . Be sure your baby's getting the foods he needs and *enjoys*!

THESE TWO SEALS MEAN PROTECTION FOR YOUR BABY

57



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2 eggs - 1 1/4 cups sugar
2 teaspoons Mapleine
1 cup flour, sifted
1/4 cup rolled oats
1 cup raisins - 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup chopped walnuts

BEAT eggs. While still beating add the sugar and Mapleine. Combine remaining ingredients, add to egg mixture. Beat well. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a paper lined cookie sheet. Use wrapping paper and do not grease. Bake 8 to 10 minutes in moderately hot (400°F) oven. Cool slightly, turn paper and dump over, wipe paper with damp cloth. Makes 30 cookies.

CHEER your boy at camp! These delicious "Rookie Cookies," flavored with Mapleine, will pack well and keep—until he gets them! Then they'll vanish! Mapleine "makes" these cookies, flavors other treats, too. Seasons main dishes, flavors delicious syrup in 60 seconds. Get a bottle of Mapleine from your grocer today.

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A PIONEER GIFT

(Concluded from page 496)

of the girls was hung in their own separate closets and the stacks of boys' shirts and trousers were taken from the wardrobe drawer and carefully placed in the new chest which graced the boys' room, for by this time there were four boys in the family. The old wardrobe remained in the bedroom of Anna and Jens and was filled with their own accumulated clothing. Yet there was always room to hide a surprise new dress or suit that was being kept for a special occasion.

ALL too soon it seemed the children were grown and were having beaux and going to parties. Many friends visited in the Petersen home and added to the gaiety and mirth. Then, one by one the children married and Anna and Jens were alone again. Now Jens came in often during the day to rest a few minutes on the lounge. Anna had replaced the straw tick with a new mattress made from old quilts. During a severe attack of rheumatism the lounge was the only place Jens could rest for there were no springs to move his racked limbs. The lounge was drawn up near the stove, for but little cover could be placed over him. After Jens' recovery Anna, too, found

many hours of enjoyment on the lounge, for she could sit with her sewing near a window, and there was ample room beside her for any of her children or grandchildren who might be there.

Many times in the evening twilight Jens, now white-headed and stooped with the years, sat beside the still lovely Anna whose hair was white but whose eyes were still as bright as the day fifty years before when she was a bride. On one occasion Jens and Anna had sat a long time watching the dying embers in the grate. Then he spoke and his words came deep from their past, "You know, Anna, when we were married, to look ahead for fifty years seemed a long, long time, but we've made it, Anna, you and I together."

"Yes, Jens," Anna softly replied, "we've made it. Now we can look back on fifty years of a joyful past."

Anna and Jens did not enjoy many more evenings together in their pioneer home, for each in turn left it willingly with its beautiful old lounge and wardrobe and its many memories when they received their call to settle another part of the Kingdom.

To this day the lounge and wardrobe are still beautiful and seem to reflect the thoughts of those who so dearly loved the pioneer gift.

TWO OLD CITIES

(Continued from page 497)

wall, which surrounded the city, still stands. The lower tiers of stone are the same as existed in Paul's day.

The Great Mosque of Omayed in the center of the city covers seven acres. In the great marble court is a fountain where the devout wash themselves before going in to pray. This fountain is said to be the half-way station on the way from Istanbul to Mecca. On one side of this enormous court is the mosque proper, whose oblong floor covers one acre. This large expanse is covered with costly oriental rugs. In the center of the mosque is a marble chapel containing, so it is said, the head of John the Baptist.

The tomb of Saladin, the great Mohammedan general, is also in Damascus near the Great Mosque. A short way from the little gate is a vast Mohammedan cemetery where three of the wives of Mohammed and his favorite daughter, Fatima, lie buried.

The story is told that Mohammed

compared Damascus with paradise. "The prophet is said to have stood on a hill overlooking the city, while yet a camel-driver from Mecca, and after looking on the scene below, to have turned away without entering the city. 'Man,' he said, 'can have but one Paradise, and my Paradise is fixed above.'"

THE city of Aleppo dates back to Old Testament history. It is deeper in the interior of Syria, some two hundred fifty miles north of Damascus. The most important point of interest is the great citadel and from an incident which took place inside, the city of Aleppo derives its name. Tradition states that the citadel was the abode of Father Abraham many centuries ago. In one room he milked a large cow. The udders of the cow were sore and when milked she would bellow loudly. The inhabitants from near and far heard her and would say to one another, "He is milking." And thus began the name of the

TWO OLD CITIES

city. The Arabic translation of "he is milking," is *Haleb*, which is the name of the city in that language. The French version is "Alep" and the English, "Aleppo."

This ancient fortress is built on a steep hill which some authorities believe was artificially made, and has a moat dug out around it which, in time of attack, was filled with water. Passing over the entrance way, three huge iron doors are encountered, a short distance apart. In case one door was broken down by the enemy, the other two were intended to give additional protection. These doors are named "The door of the Serpent," "The door of the Weeping Lion," "The door of the Laughing Lion," and are appropriately carved to illustrate the names. Next is an altar, on which were offered sacrifices. At each turn of the narrow stone stairway, slits were cut in the wall, through which arrows might be shot. We visited the beautiful throne room, inlaid with intricate mosaics, also the ammunition room, still containing a pile of round stones which were to be hurled down on the enemy. These stones range in size from three inches to two feet in diameter.

Climbing far underground we found ourselves in a large subterranean cavern. In this place the women and children were hidden when the fortress was besieged. Supplies of food were also stored here. An exceedingly deep well was in one corner and nearby lay the immense stone cover, requiring the strength of two men to lift. In one side of the wall, several tombs had been cut—the burial place of ancient rulers. This underground cavern was the place also, where the defenders took up their last stand against the enemy. Notwithstanding the many protective features and the enormous amount of time and tedious labor expended in its construction, the citadel was not impregnable, for it was captured several times throughout its long history. The Hittites, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turks were among its captors. Aleppo has not only been the scene of many sieges, but of terrible epidemics and earthquakes as well.

Lastly we climbed laboriously up the steep steps of the minaret. Here we could view the entire city. A population of some 260,000 inhabitants are closely packed within its limits. Here as in all Near-East cities, the population is predominantly Moslem, but while Damascus

is eighty percent or more Moslem, Aleppo is only sixty percent. From this point of vantage, we could see the numerous Mohammedan minarets, each representing a Moslem mosque.

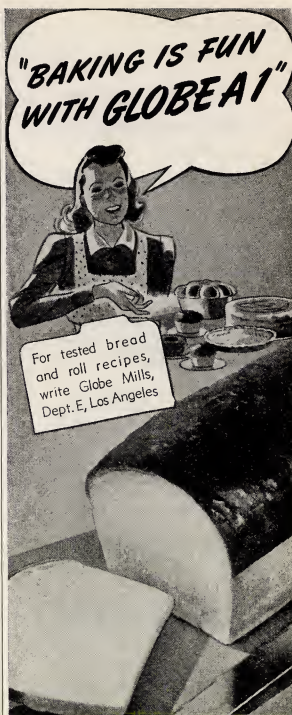
It is said that Aleppo has the largest covered market, or *souk*, in the world. To visit this fascinating section is like a visit to a magic city of the Arabian Nights. Approximately twenty miles of shops under high arched roofs lead out in every direction. The streets in the *souk* are usually quite straight and marked off in blocks. Each block is the market of a particular type of merchandise. For example, on one street only shoes are sold; on another, fine linen; on another, silk thread; another, buttons of every conceivable size and design; and so on down the long list. The *souk* "El Attarin" or "Spice Market" is of especial interest.

Near the gate called "Bab-El-Faraj" is the large town clock. To us it was unique because it presents two different kinds of time. On two faces is our occidental time and on the other two is the oriental or Moslem time. The Moslem prayer hours are figured according to the oriental time and there is a difference between the two times of approximately six hours. To illustrate, twelve o'clock oriental time is a few minutes after sunset and varies according to the changing seasons.

It is very interesting to wander through the old residential section of the city where the homes are centuries old. The streets are not more than six feet wide, walled on both sides to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and very winding. We were in search of a particular home. As we approached a group President Joseph Jacobs recognized the owner of the home, a Mohammedan, and asked permission to visit there. He was very cordial and offered to come along with us, as only his women-folk were at home. Approaching the door, he knocked with the huge brass knocker. A woman opened the door only a crack and her husband went inside, leaving us waiting without. His wives must conceal themselves before a strange man may enter. Some five minutes elapsed, and then, with a grand flourish, we were ushered inside.

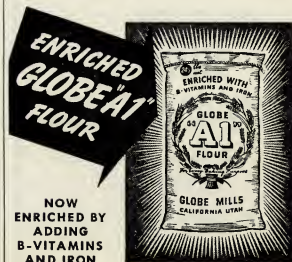
The courtyard was incredibly cool after the heat of the street and abloom with bright flowers and

(Concluded on page 522)



Why take chances— when your old friend Globe "A1" is so dependable

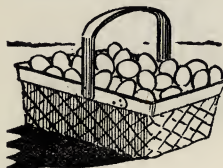
New, enriched Globe "A1" is *really* the same well-behaved, high quality flour preferred by particular Western cooks since 1902! Looks, tastes and bakes exactly the same as before—but now more nutritious because precious B-Vitamins and Iron have been added. In times like these when it's thrifty to do home baking, remember—there's no friend like your old friend Globe "A1." Get a sack at your grocer's today!



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* * * *

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"Milk White" Eggs are the perfect natural source of vitamins and minerals! Give your family at least one egg per person every day.

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400 pages

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(Concluded from page 521)

vines. The living room showed oriental opulence. Rich oriental rugs were on the floor and hung upon the walls. Fancy pillows decorated the long divan which extended around three sides of the room. This divan was used only by guests, while the host sat or squatted on the floor. On the flat roof were the sleeping quarters for warm weather. There were niches in one wall where mattresses and quilts were rolled up during the daytime. As we descended the stairs, one of the wives, too curious to resist the temptation, protruded her head around a doorway to take a quick look at some real Americans. In the kitchen was the usual oriental

equipment plus an old-fashioned well in one corner. In another corner was a stone trough in which to soak the soiled clothes before washing. Wood ashes are still used as a water softener.

The industry of Aleppo is mainly agriculture. It is famous for its luscious grapes and melons of all varieties. Rug weaving is also a lucrative form of business. Many homes have looms set up in one corner where every spare moment is used to advantage.

And so, while in much of the world modern inventions and conveniences have made their way, in these old cities the passage of time has changed only ever so slightly the ways of its inhabitants.

NEW YORK—CRADLE OF MORMONISM

(Continued from page 501)

Nauvoo, and will lecture on Sunday, the 26th instant, at Marion Temperance Hall, 183 Canal Street. In those days Canal Street ran from Center Street west to North River, and 183 was located near Hudson Street. This is now the exit to Holland Tunnel running under the Hudson River, and the main artery of automobile traffic leading from New York City to the west. How many times have you driven out of the tunnel little realizing that here was located the Mormon meetinghouse of a century ago? In 1838, when Heber C. Kimball returned from his English mission, he preached to one hundred fifty assembled Saints in the city, a rather favorable increase over the one member (Brother Fordham) whom he found here in '37. On March 7, 1840, Elders Brigham Young, Orson Pratt, Parley P. Pratt, George A. Smith, Heber C. Kimball and others assembled in New York to take passage for their mission to England on the good ship *Patrick Henry*. As the ship set sail, the New York Saints on shore bade them God-speed, singing, "The Gallant Ship is Under Way." (How many companies of traveling elders have left New York port in the century since Brother Brigham journeyed to England!) And it was at Castle Garden—now the Aquarium Building—at the lower tip of Manhattan Island, where the Mormon immigrants landed. Castle Garden was built as a fort in 1807 and is to be razed to accommodate the tunnel entrance to Brooklyn.

The first New York City record of the L. D. S. Church is in the directory of 1841-42 and shows it at 31 Canal, near the intersection with Cortlandt Alley, a block from Broadway. The directory of '42-'43 lists the Church at 29 Canal. The directory of '43-'44

lists it at 263 Grand, between Forsyth and Eldredge—now in the heart of the lower East Side. The records of '45 show the East River Branch at the intersection of First and Houston. At 13 Bedford Street, says Parley P. Pratt, in Greenwich Village (now the section where artists and writers live) dwelt Wandle Mace. In those days New York University, as now, was a short walk away. The present N. Y. U. professorial staff numbers such Church members as Doctors Howard R. Driggs, Wayne Driggs, Thatcher C. Jones, and O. Preston Robinson. In 1837, at the Bedford Street address, the dying child of Mr. Mace was raised through the ministrations of Elder Pratt. In the same house in an upper room lay a mother and child by the name of Dexter, ill for months of a fever, and at the point of death. These two were healed through Elder Pratt. The mother then arose from bed, walked to the East River (on the other side of Manhattan Island) and was baptized. More than a century later you follow her path from Bedford Street over to Goerck and East River, and wonder at her faith. The New York City directory for 1837 lists Wandle Mace as residing at 15 Bedford, and having a machine shop at 20 Wall Street—now the site of the Bankers' Trust Company, half a block from Trinity Church, which was old even in 1837. Elder Pratt adds that as a result of these miracles, Wandle Mace and wife, Mrs. Dexter and mother, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Curtis were baptized. Both the original buildings at 13 and 15 Bedford Street are still extant.

On page 3 of *The Prophet* is an important message from the president of the United States regarding the proposed annexation of Texas and signed by President Tyler.

The edition of Saturday morning,

New York— Cradle of Mormonism

June 8, 1844, sets forth a famous statement on the full front page:

BY GEN. SMITH

On the powers and policy of the government of the U. S. Gen. Smith desires the happiness of all men. Like Daniel, his cogitations have troubled him—seeing the wicked prosper in spite of the statement in the Declaration of Independence concerning man's rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He refers to the views of the "Golden Patriot," Benjamin Franklin, the first inaugural address of the illustrious Washington, the elder Adams, the respected and venerable Jefferson.

General Jackson's administration may be denominated the acme of American glory, liberty, and prosperity,—for the national debt which in 1815 because of the late war, was one hundred twenty-five million, and lessened gradually, was paid up in his golden day * * * [You think of 1941, and a debt of sixty-five billion.]

In the United States, the people are the government, and their united voice is the only sovereign that should rule.

Come Texas, Mexico and Canada. Come all the world—let us be brethren, let us be one great family, and let there be universal peace.

An item on page two states that the Church holds its meetings regularly in Brooklyn at the Academy, corner of Jay and Sands streets, at half past ten, three o'clock, and half past seven. This location is now directly under the Brooklyn Bridge. Another record shows Brooklyn services were held at the Log Cabin on Fulton Street. The history of the Log Cabin is interesting. In 1840, Horace Greeley started "The Log Cabin" to further the political fortunes of William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. Log cabins sprang up all over the city.

On the Book Rack

(Concluded from page 507)

this volume, the author reaches into new moods and new dialects, indicative of the land with which he deals. Such poems as Cap'n Whizz Says and Fishin' in de Ditch as well as Chorus of Welcome and Signs of the Times indicate the difference in locale—which demanded different treatment from earlier poems.

The real thing that matters, however, is that Don Blanding has written another book, and that he can write so deeply moving and satisfying a poem as *Seminole*.

—M. C. J.

TRAINING VOLUNTEERS FOR RECREATION SERVICE
(National Recreation Association, New York City. 1942. 58 pages. 50 cents.)

THIS compact book is a summary of training methods and experience that should prove helpful in communities which are now faced as never before with the need to prepare volunteers for effective recreation service. In addition to the plans outlined, there is a working bibliography which will prove of great assistance to all who are engaged in recreational activities.—M. C. J.

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Melchizedek Priesthood

CONDUCTED BY THE MELCHIZEDEK PRIESTHOOD COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL OF THE TWELVE—JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH, CHAIRMAN; JOHN A. WIDTSON, JOSEPH F. MERRILL, CHARLES A. CALLIS, SYLVESTER Q. CANNON, AND HAROLD B. LEE

Season Handicaps

WE are in the midst of summer, a season when some activities usually decline to a low level. Among these, Priesthood quorum activities are commonly found. The best reason we know for this is custom. But some of our customs grow out of indifference and slothfulness. No live Priesthood quorum would enjoy being charged with either indifference or slothfulness.

No one would think of asserting that the best interests of a quorum or its members can be secured by permitting either indifference or slothfulness to come in. Satan does not take vacations, but he goes with people who do. And when he can influence them they do not return from vacations—from lethargy and inactivity—with an improved spiritual outlook or with a pepped-up ambition to be more spiritually active.

Our suggestion is that stake and quorum officers do all they can to maintain quorum activities up to the highest feasible level. A letdown will be detrimental rather than helpful. A change or shift in the emphasis placed on certain types of activities may be advisable. Quorum socials, for example, are well adapted to the winter season but building and growing projects of the welfare program are more suitable to the summer. But in every case in some way or another every quorum should be kept fully alive during the summer.

While the activities of some quorums could be intensified we are happy to report that on the whole a steady progress to higher levels is being made. Hence there is reason to be optimistic over the outlook.

COMMENTS BY

NICHOLAS G. SMITH

Quarterly Reports and Quorum Brotherhood

TO bear the Priesthood is a responsibility that should not be held lightly by anyone who has been honored in being called to hold it. For the past few months, my responsibility has been to check over the Melchizedek Priesthood quarterly reports and note just what is being accomplished by the different quorums and I must admit I have been surprised to note the apparent indifference of Priesthood officers, not only with respect to the filling out of the reports and answering the questions thereon, but that shown toward the individual members of the quorum over whom they preside. For instance, I noted one quorum that had some forty-odd members who were away from the

TO STAKE PRESIDENCIES

Dear Brethren:

This is to advise you that at the Priesthood sessions of the stake conferences for the remainder of this year, the following theme will be considered:

What Should the Priesthood Quorums Do During the War Emergency to Maintain Church Standards?

1. Learn existing conditions.
2. Make contacts with absentee and delinquent members.
3. Help one another on farms and elsewhere.
4. Protect members from improper associations.
5. Fight the alcohol, tobacco and drug evil.
6. Train quorum leadership.

Kindly invite all the Priesthood of the stake to be prepared to discuss these problems at the Priesthood meeting, no special appointment to be made.

Sincerely your brethren,

THE COUNCIL OF
THE TWELVE.

By Rudger Clawson,
President.

quorum jurisdiction, apparently many of them in the armed forces of our country, and no effort whatsoever had been made to contact these members and let them know that they were part of a great brotherhood. If any man is worthy of and has received the Priesthood, he is certainly worthy of being looked after by the officers who preside over him in his quorum.

For some months past the General Authorities in visiting in the stakes have been stressing this responsibility and asking quorum presidencies to perfect their quorum committees, and once a month reach every absentee. Recently while I was visiting in the St. Joseph Stake of Zion, a bishop reported that he had made it a habit to write to each of the boys who had gone out from his ward into the armed service of the country. The most careless and worth-

less boy in the whole ward, one whom the bishop had felt just could not be helped, was stationed on foreign soil and upon receiving the letter from his bishop telling him of his love and consideration, had written back saying that the thrill that came to him upon realizing that his bishop was interested in him had made him determined to keep in touch with the bishop and to live the gospel of Jesus Christ. Quorum officers should be closer to their members than the bishop is to the members of his ward, for the bishop has eight hundred or a thousand people to look after and the quorum presidency only has perhaps fifty or a hundred. I am wondering what the reaction of that boy will be if the quorum officers follow up the good work of the bishop and keep him advised with regard to happenings at home and encourage him to be loyal and true to the high ideals of his quorum and his Church.

We wish to commend the quorum members in Tropic who, when one of their member's home burned to the ground, had a load of cement on the lot while the house was burning, preparatory to putting in a new foundation and building their brother a new home, and for the further fact that they fitted up a house temporarily in fine style for their brother to occupy who had had such a misfortune.

This is the feeling that should exist in every quorum and while one member uses tobacco, none of the other members of that quorum should rest at ease until they have done something to help him on to the road that will mean great happiness to him.

NO LIQUOR-TOBACCO COLUMN

Go Thou and Do Likewise

THE South Salt Lake Stake is a new one, organized out of parts of two adjacent stakes only a few months ago. It is said a new broom sweeps clean. The Sunday Schools of this stake under the direction of the stake board are doing things. An evidence of this is the unique campaign for the observance of the Word of Wisdom that was conducted during May.

These are some of the features:

1. An enthusiastic union meeting, featured by a well-prepared program that pepped up the campaign workers for the week's drive in each ward.

2. A beautiful white lapel badge lettered in blue with these words: "S. L. S. S. Go 'All Out for Victory' by Spiritual Growth

A CORRECTION

THE July Era, page 458, by mistake carried the name of I. J. Nichols, Jr., as writer of the letter in the article "Can A Man Quit Tobacco." We are sorry for the mistake. The correct name is I. J. Neddo, Jr.

through the Observance of the Word of Wisdom." Many wore these badges.

3. A Pledge Card distributed among the workers on which was printed these words: "With God's help I pledge never to buy, sell, drink, or give alcoholic beverages while I live, and from tea, coffee, and tobacco I'll refrain and never take God's name in vain."

Signed by _____
Date _____

4. Young people's Word of Wisdom contest for drawing, poetry, and short story, sponsored by the South Salt Lake Stake Sunday Schools. All talented young people in the wards were urged to enter the contest with the promise that every effort would be made to publicize the talents of the young people.

A committee was appointed to judge each of the three contests.

5. In each of the six wards of the stake, a special open air meeting was held, featured by community singing, two eloquent speeches and a forty-minute talk on the evils of alcohol.

6. The entire campaign was featured by the following slogan: "We stand for victory through better living—spiritual growth through observance of the Word of Wisdom."

In their appeal the stake superintendency wrote: "So, here is what you and I can do, if we would keep the morale of the people high and the spirit of the gospel ever radiant before them: learn the full meaning of the Word of Wisdom to the very letter; live up to its every standard; teach by example its far-reaching principles. . . . Let us go 'All Out for Victory' by spiritual growth through the observance of the Word of Wisdom."

We hope what was done in the South Salt Lake Stake may serve as a suggestion to every other stake to initiate a program or something special that will arouse and maintain interest in our objective—free Zion from the use of liquor and tobacco.

Misleading the People

IN Section 89 of the Doctrine and Covenants we read that the Lord said: "In consequence of evils and designs which do and will exist in the hearts of conspiring men in the last days, I have warned you, and forewarn you, by giving unto you this word of wisdom by revelation." That the big cigarette companies are managed by "conspiring men" has long been evident. This fact is again publicized by the *Reader's Digest* for July, 1942, by an article entitled, "Cigarette Ad Fact and Fiction."

The *Digest* secured a careful analysis of various popular brands of cigarettes which showed the deception used in advertising them. The *Digest* article said the smoker "need no longer worry as to which cigarette can most effectively nail down his coffin. . . . Says the laboratory report: 'The differences between brands are, practically speaking, small, and no single brand is so superior to its competitors as to justify its selection on the ground that it is less harmful.'"

Such claims as "not a cough in a carload," "kind to your throat," "the smoke of slower-burning Camels contains twenty-eight percent less nicotine than the average of four other largest selling cigarettes," etc., etc., are all mythical, misleading, deceptive.

The devil is "the father of lies." Deception is a characteristic feature of liquor and tobacco ads. Let everyone know the truth declared by the Lord himself—liquor and tobacco are not good for man. The wise will abstain. (See also page 495.)

A Remarkable Testimony

LE ROY A. THOMSEN, a member of the Mormon Church who had never used tobacco, and a Veteran of Foreign Wars, was decorated by Marshal Foch with the "French Croix de Guerre—with citations." He was also awarded by America the Victory Medal with three bars. He makes these remarkable statements under date of June 18, 1942:

I am a veteran of foreign wars, and served with the American forces in France during the World War No. 1. At this particular time of which I speak, I was a sergeant, as casual replacement officer at Argonne, during the most intense bombardment by the Germans. I also served at St. Mihiel.

One night I was waked by bursting shells and gas fumes, and recognizing the immediate need for quick action, I ran two hundred yards to give alarm, but before I could reach there the gas fumes had already enveloped the battalion of over seven hundred fifty men. I was of all the men the one who received the greatest amount of gas, because I was waked by its smell and then ran quickly as possible through it all the way to give the alarm.

Over eighty of the boys succumbed within two hours, and the doctor, a French physician and a noted and efficient lung specialist, asked me to send all those affected to the emergency hospital at once for treatment, including myself. There was time to question nearly all the men, and among the questions asked, was whether they were users of tobacco, and to what extent.

Every man who confessed to be a heavy user died. All those who confessed to be users in less degree, either died because of gas poisoning later, or developed as an aftermath, lung trouble. The ones who lived the longest, eventually developed tuberculosis as a result. None that I ever found needing hospital care, ever fully recovered, who were users of tobacco.

Every man who was a non-user of tobacco was saved and overcame the effects, some of course only after careful, painstaking, healthful habits. I recovered fully after two months in the hospital and was released to join my regiment.

I was in charge of the battalion, and was permitted to view the post-mortem examinations of the lungs of my comrades.

The lungs of the excessive smoker looked like wilted celluloid after being subjected to a flame. The mild users were similar but less evident. Some of these post mortem cases I saw also later on. I witnessed over twenty-five post-mortem cases of the boys.

When the eminent physician asked me at first if I had ever used tobacco, I told him "No," whereupon he replied, "You will re-

cover." He further stated if the governments could only be persuaded to forbid the use of tobacco, it would save thousands of lives and prevent thousands from a life of misery.

I have before and since this incident gone out of my way to ask thousands of boys why they use tobacco and all confess they wish they never had acquired the habit. They all told me they had tried to quit, but did not have the stuff it takes to break the habit.

Brother Thomsen said he had tried to have some of the daily papers and monthly periodicals print the above related story, but they invariably turned him away with the statement that they depended upon the tobacco advertisements as a basis for their finances. This fact may well be taken into consideration in connection with the article in this column under the title "Misleading the People."

Record Pea Crop Canned by Welfare Group

AN exceptionally heavy crop of green peas was canned in July at the Salt Lake Regional Welfare Center, Roscoe W. Eardley, supervisor of storehouses for the Church Welfare program, has announced.

Volunteer workers from Priesthood quorums and ward Relief Societies in the Salt Lake area are assisting in operation of the welfare center because of the scarcity of full time welfare workers.

Lutheran Leader Views Church Welfare

THE L. D. S. Church Welfare program is arousing interest in many areas, Olaf Halvorson, president of the Solheim Lutheran home for the aged in Los Angeles for many years, reported in Salt Lake City early in July, as he and his wife and daughter were taken to visit the regional welfare center by Elder Harold B. Lee, of the Council of the Twelve and managing director of the Church Welfare program.

Salt Lake Region Buys Dairy Farm

THE purchase of a sixty acre farm at Sixty-first South and First West streets by the Salt Lake Region of the Church Welfare plan was announced late in April by President William S. Ereksen of the Cottonwood Stake.

The farm is being operated by the Cottonwood Stake wards as a welfare project. It was plowed, harrowed, and seeded by Welfare workers at a field day.

The land will be used to grow feed for dairy cattle. Later a dairy herd will be purchased and the property will be used for the production of milk. The project makes the Church Welfare program one step closer to being self-sustaining.

Melchizedek Priesthood Outline of Study, September, 1942

Text: *Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith*

LESSON 28

TRANSLATED BEINGS (Continued)

3. Translation of Elijah

- a. Taken into heaven in a chariot of fire (2 Kings 2:11)
- b. Taken to heaven without tasting death (D. & C. 110:13)
- c. Was with Christ in his resurrection (D. & C. 133:54)

4. Alma and Moses

- a. Alma departs, never heard of more (Alma 45:18-19)
- b. Saying went abroad in the church, that he was taken up by the Spirit, or buried by the hand of the Lord, even as Moses
- c. Scriptures say the Lord took Moses unto himself; and we suppose that he has also received Alma in the Spirit, unto himself

5. Those changed and preserved to minister on the earth

- a. John the beloved (D. & C. 7:1-8; John 21:20-23)
 - (1) Permitted to tarry on earth until the Lord comes in glory
 - (2) To prophesy before nations and peoples
 - (3) To minister unto heirs of salvation on the earth
 - (4) Jesus did not promise John he should not die (John 21:23)
 - (5) Given a mission to gather the tribes of Israel (D. & C. 77:14; Rev. 10:8-11)
 - (6) In 1831 among the ten tribes of Israel to prepare them for their return (*Essentials of Church History*, p. 126)
- b. The three Nephites (3 Nephi 28:4-40)
 - (1) Desire of the three Nephite disciples
 - (2) Never to endure the pains of death
 - (3) To live until coming of Jesus
 - (4) Then to be changed in the twinkling of an eye from mortality to immortality
 - (5) Not subject to pain or temptation
 - (6) No sorrow except for sins of the world
 - (7) To inherit a fulness of joy in the kingdom of the Father
 - (8) Change in their bodies not equal to the resurrection
 - (9) Sanctified and holy in the flesh
 - (10) At the judgment day to be resurrected to dwell with God eternally in the heavens

Discuss:

1. Is it true that every person born on earth must (a) die, and (b) be resurrected? Present evidence for your reply. (368)
2. In what way do the status and mission of John the Revelator and the three Nephites differ from that of Enoch and Elijah?

LESSON 29

THE THREE KINGDOMS

Read *Teachings of the Prophet Joseph Smith*, pp. 11, 12, 107, 162, 305, 312, 325, 331, 359, 366, 370, 374; D. & C. 76:50-112; 88:20-31, 36-39; 98:18; 130:20-21; 131:1-4; 132:5, 16-17, 20; John 14:2; 1 Cor. 15:41-42.

1. "In my Father's house are many mansions" (John 14:2; D. & C. 98:18)

- a. "Mansions" should be translated "kingdoms" (336, 331)
- b. Mansions for those who obey a celestial law, others for those who come short of the law
- c. Paul says there is one glory of the sun, another glory of the moon and another glory of the stars (359; 1 Cor. 15:41-42; cf. D. & C. 76:96-98)
- d. So also is the resurrection of the dead
- e. Heaven, the Saints' eternal home, must include more kingdoms than one (11)
- f. The three principal rounds of Jacob's ladder represent the three glories or kingdoms (305)
- g. Section 76
 - (1) The three glories
 - (2) "It came from God"
 - (3) "A transcript from the records of the eternal world" (11)
 - (4) More could be given if people were ready to receive it
- h. Unto every kingdom is given a law (D. & C. 88:36-39)
 - i. Blessings obtained by obedience to law (D. & C. 132:5; 130:20-21)
2. The celestial kingdom (D. & C. 76:81-90, 98-112; 88:23-24, 31)
 - a. As one star differs from another star in glory, even so do they of the celestial world differ in glory (374)
 - b. Inhabitants innumerable as the stars (D. & C. 76: 109-110)
- c. Those who inherit this kingdom
 - (1) Who rejected the gospel and the testimony of Jesus and the prophets
 - (2) Who were of Paul, Apollos, Cephas, etc.
 - (3) Liars, sorcerers, adulterers, whoremongers
 - d. Murderers shall welter for ages in torment (359)
 - e. Wicked shall suffer acutely until they have paid the uttermost farthing (D. & C. 19:4-5, 16-18)
 - (1) Are cast down to hell (D. & C. 76:106)
 - (2) Come forth in resurrection at the end of the thousand years
 - f. All shall bow the knee and confess Jesus is the Christ
 - g. Shall be servants of the Most High
 - h. Where God and Christ dwell they cannot come, worlds without end (v. 112)
 - i. Glory of this kingdom surpasses all understanding
 - j. Receive the administration of angels (v. 88)
3. The terrestrial kingdom (D. & C. 76: 71-80, 86-87, 91; 88:21-23, 30)
 - a. Excels in all things the glory of the celestial
 - b. Below the celestial as the glory of the moon is below that of the sun
 - c. Those who inherit this kingdom
 - (1) Who dies without law
 - (2) Whose spirits were kept in prison
 - (3) Received not the testimony of Jesus in the flesh, but afterwards received it
 - (4) Honorable men of earth, blinded by men
 - (5) Not valiant in the testimony of Jesus
 - d. Receive of the presence of the Son, but not of the fulness of the Father

- e. Administer to inhabitants of the terrestrial world (v. 86)

Discuss:

1. Show that every person will inherit a reward in the resurrection according to his merits.
2. Distinguish between the future of a God and an angel or ministering servant.

LESSON 30

THE THREE KINGDOMS (Continued)

4. The celestial kingdom (D. & C. 76:50, 70, 92-96; 88:20, 26-29)
 - a. Mansions for those who obey a celestial law (366)
 - b. Who inherit this kingdom
 - (1) No fulness of salvation without all gospel ordinances (331)
 - (2) Any person exalted to the highest mansion must abide the whole law (331)
 - (3) Who overcome all things by faith
 - (4) Valiant in the testimony of Jesus
 - a) Those who die in the faith inherit the celestial kingdom (359)
 - b) Martyrs for truth's sake shall triumph gloriously in the celestial kingdom
 - (5) Man can never see the celestial kingdom without baptism (12); may be saved, after the judgment, in the terrestrial or celestial kingdom without baptism
 - (6) All little children who die before reaching age of accountability (107)
 - (7) All who die without a knowledge of the gospel who would have received it (107)
 - c. In the celestial glory there are three heavens or degrees (D. & C. 131:1-4)
 - d. Blessings of those who inherit the highest
 - (1) Gods, even the sons of God (374)
 - (2) Members of the Church of the Firstborn
 - (3) Priests and kings of the Most High (370)
 - (4) Overcome all things
 - (5) Dwell with God and Christ for ever
 - (6) Have part in the first resurrection
 - (7) Made equal in power, might, and dominion
 - e. Angels and ministering servants (D. & C. 132:16, 17, 20)
 - (1) An angel of God never has wings (162)
 - (2) An angel is resurrected, and has flesh and bones, we see not his glory
 - (3) Gods have ascendancy over angels (312)
 - (4) Angels are ministering servants
 - (5) Angels have advanced higher in knowledge and power than spirits (325)
 - (6) They have not the power of eternal increase (D. & C. 132: 17)

Discuss:

1. What new contribution to the knowledge of the hereafter was made by section 76?
2. What is the interpretation of Jacob's vision of the ladder?

Aaronic Priesthood

CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC. EDITED BY LEE A. PALMER.

THE AARONIC PRIESTHOOD

Twenty-ninth in a series of articles written by the late Elder Orson F. Whitney of the Council of the Twelve. Published originally in "The Contributor."

THE persecutions of the Saints in Missouri began in the summer of 1833, and culminated in their expulsion from Jackson County in the latter part of that year. This put an end temporarily to their labors in that locality, and interrupted the work of establishing the United Order. The people of God, as a whole, were not prepared for such a perfect system, a fact shown not only by their failure to live up to its requirements and heed the wise counsel and warnings of God's servants appointed to lead them, but also by the tenor of a revelation given in June, 1834, the summer following the Jackson County tragedy.

The Saints at that time were refugees in the County of Clay, where at first they were kindly and hospitably received and sojourned for three years, prior to settling in Caldwell County and founding the city of Far West. That the Lord would have been willing to reinstate his people in Zion's central state, whence He had allowed them to be driven on account of transgression, is evident from these words:

"Behold, I say unto you, were it not for the transgressions of my people, speaking concerning the church and not individuals, they might have been redeemed even now."

"But behold, they have not learned to be obedient to the things which I have required at their hands, but are full of all manner of evil, and do not impart of their substance, as becometh saints, to the poor and afflicted among them;

"And are not united according to the union required by the law of the celestial kingdom;

"And Zion cannot be built up unless it is by the principles of the law of the celestial kingdom; otherwise I cannot receive her to myself."

"And my people must needs be chastened until they learn obedience, if it must needs be, by the things which they suffer. . . .

"Therefore, in consequence of the transgression of my people, it is expedient in me that mine elders should wait for a little season for the redemption of Zion—" (D. & C. 105:2-6 and 9.)

The effort made by Zion's camp to "redeem Zion" in May and June, 1834, failed of its principal object for precisely the same reason, the lack of perfect union among its members.

Meanwhile in Kirtland and vicinity the work of the Lord went on, unhindered by mob violence. Previous to the driving of the Saints from Jackson County, the Order in Kirtland, the city Shínehah, and that in Independence, the city of Zion, were in a manner identical in their interests. The Lord now gave instructions that they should

(Continued on page 528)

Announcing Changes in Aaronic Priesthood Program

LOOKING to the elimination of unnecessary meetings and detail in the carrying forward of the Aaronic Priesthood program of the Church, the Presiding Bishopric suggest the following changes with appropriate recommendations for the conduct of this work.

During the past, it has been suggested that the monthly ward Aaronic Priesthood committee meeting and extension plan meeting be held during the second and fourth weeks of the month respectively.

The program now calls for these two meetings to be held together before the fifth of each month. When this meeting is held, the ward is entitled to take credit on the monthly Aaronic Priesthood report for the meetings specified as ward Aaronic Priesthood committee meeting and ward Aaronic Priesthood extension plan meeting.

In addition to the ward bishopric, those expected to attend this meeting are the chairman and secretary of Aaronic Priesthood and quorum advisers to deacons, teachers, and priests; the teachers of the Junior, Advanced Junior, Senior, and Advanced Senior Departments of the Sunday School; and the Y. M. M. I. A. class leaders of the M Men, Explorers, and Boy Scouts.

During the opening exercises of this combined meeting, there is to be a period of fifteen minutes each month devoted to teacher training activities. Outlines for this activity will be published two months in advance of each meeting in the Aaronic Priesthood pages of *The Improvement Era* and in the *Progress of the Church* beginning next month.

As in the past, the three members of the bishopric will meet the leaders of the three respective age groups in separate departments, the bishop meeting with leaders of the priests' age group, the first counselor, preferably, with the leaders of the teachers' age group, and the second counselor, with the leaders of the deacons' age group.

In each of these departments, the

member of the bishopric in charge will call an audible roll from the Aaronic Priesthood individual record cards. As he calls the roll, the respective leaders of the Priesthood, Sunday School, and Y. M. M. I. A. report to him the number of times each boy has attended their respective organizations during the month. This information they report from their own class roll books, supposed to be in their possession during the meeting.

As this report is made, the member of the bishopric calling the roll records this information on the individual record card in the space provided for each organization.

Assignments should be made to the respective leaders to visit each boy absent four weeks or more in any one of the organizations.

When the business of this group is finished, the Sunday School and Y. M. M. I. A. leaders may be dismissed.

The ward bishopric then, without a break, meets the chairman, secretary, and quorum advisers for a discussion of strictly Priesthood problems.

The boys to be visited by this group are those currently absent one to four weeks from Priesthood quorum meeting only.

Other matters which should properly come before this group should include the progress being made toward the Standard Quorum Award, promptness in making full and adequate reports on Aaronic Priesthood activities each month, the individual welfare of each quorum member, proper training and education of quorum presidencies and secretaries and their responsibilities, social and fraternal programs, quorum service and welfare projects, and many others.

A more complete and detailed account of these changes may be found in the *Progress of the Church* for July, 1942.

Malad Stake and Ward Aaronic Priesthood leaders and one hundred sixty young men celebrate the restoration of the Aaronic Priesthood. The outing was held at Downata Hot Springs, twenty-three miles north of Malad, Idaho.

In addition to athletic games, contests, and refreshments, Stake President Thomas W. Richards addressed the boys on the restoration of the Aaronic Priesthood.

Ward bishoprics entertained their respective quorums in ward groups during the refreshment hour.



Ward Teaching

CONDUCTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC. EDITED BY LEE A. PALMER.

The Aaronic Priesthood

(Continued from page 527)

be distinct, and the partnership existing between them dissolved.

On the 28th of March, 1835, a revelation was given through the Prophet Joseph, on Priesthood. In it the nature and duties of both the Melchizedek and Aaronic Priesthoods were clearly set forth. We excerpt from it the following paragraphs:

"There are, in the church, two priesthoods, namely, the Melchizedek and Aaronic, including the Levitical Priesthood.

"Why the first is called the Melchizedek Priesthood is because Melchizedek was such a great high priest.

"Before his day it was called the *Holy Priesthood, after the order of the Son of God*.

"But out of respect or reverence to the name of the Supreme Being, to avoid the too frequent repetition of his name, they, the church, in ancient days, called that priesthood after Melchizedek, or the Melchizedek Priesthood.

"All other authorities or offices in the church are appendages to this priesthood.

"But there are two divisions or grand heads—one is the Melchizedek Priesthood, and the other is the Aaronic or Levitical Priesthood. . . .

"The second priesthood is called the Priesthood of Aaron, because it was conferred upon Aaron and his seed, throughout all their generations.

"Why it is called the lesser priesthood is because it is an appendage to the greater, or the Melchizedek Priesthood, and has power in administering outward ordinances.

"The bishopric is the presidency of this priesthood, and holds the keys or authority of the same.

"No man has a legal right to this office, to hold the keys of this priesthood, except he be a literal descendant of Aaron.

"But as a high priest of the Melchizedek Priesthood has authority to officiate in all the lesser offices, he may officiate in the office of bishop when no literal descendant of Aaron can be found, provided he is called and set apart and ordained unto this power by the hands of the Presidency of the Melchizedek Priesthood.

"The power and authority of the higher, or Melchizedek Priesthood, is to hold the keys of all the spiritual blessings of the Church. . . .

"The power and authority of the lesser, or Aaronic Priesthood, is to hold the keys of the ministering of angels, and to administer in outward ordinances, the letter of the gospel, the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins, agreeable to the covenants and commandments.

"Of necessity there are presidents, or presiding officers growing out of, or appointed of or from among those who are ordained to the several offices in these two priesthoods. . . .

"Wherefore, it must needs be that one be appointed of the High Priesthood to preside over the priesthood, and he shall be called President of the High Priesthood of the Church: . . .

"Wherefore, the office of a bishop is not equal unto it; for the office of a bishop is in administering all temporal things;

WARD TEACHERS

AND if any man among you be strong in the Spirit, let him take with him him that is weak, that he may be edified in all meekness, that he may become strong also.

Therefore, take with you those who are ordained unto the lesser priesthood. . . . (D. & C. 84:106, 107)

SUGGESTIONS FOR WARD TEACHERS

Teachers should be actively interested in their people. They should visit them in times of illness and death. They should be aware of the spiritual, physical, and temporal status of their people to such an extent that distress and want may be reported at once, and appropriate assistance to the worthy be provided without delay.

In keeping with the duties assigned to teachers by revelations, it is highly appropriate, where making a formal visit, to ask each member of the family questions containing the following import:

1. Are you in harmony—
 - a. With your neighbors and associates?
 - b. With ward, stake, and General Authorities of the Church?
2. Are you attending to your Church duties—
 - a. As a member
Attending meeting, fasting once each month and paying fast offering, paying tithing, and participating in ward social functions?
 - b. As an officer
Setting proper example, attending council meetings, etc.?
3. Are you attending to secret and family prayers?

Ward Teachers' Message, September, 1942

CHILDREN AND THE SACRAMENT MEETING

IN many instances it is felt that the sacrament meeting is intended for the adult membership of the Church only. In other instances, parents wonder whether it is not best to leave the children at home for fear of disturbances during the sacrament hour. They wonder how old children should be before they are trained to attend this important meeting of the Church.

Solomon suggested we "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." (Proverbs 22:6) To defer this training, as it relates to the sacrament meeting, until our sons and daughters have become somewhat fixed in their habits and attitudes is much too late for the beginning of the training period.

If, during the most tender and impressionable years of life, they gather the idea they are too young to attend sacrament meeting, it is most likely this impression will influence their attitude toward this sacred service for the remainder of life.

Would Jesus ever have suggested that children be left at home during the meeting the Lord has commanded that we attend? (D. & C. 59:9)

It is possible that many parents today are indifferent toward the sacrament meeting because of the impressions received and habits formed during childhood regarding this service.

Successful Latter-day Saint families are those where fathers and mothers take their children with them and carefully teach them the true significance of the sacrament meeting and all other Church responsibilities. We should do more teaching by example.

It is a privilege to attend sacrament meeting. Our attendance should never be based upon the popularity of the speaker. Our desire to draw near the Lord, renew our covenants with Him, and demonstrate our loyalty and devotion to His commandments should be our motive in attending this sacred service.

"Nevertheless a bishop must be chosen from the High Priesthood, unless he is a literal descendant of Aaron;

"For unless he is a literal descendant of Aaron he cannot hold the keys of that Priesthood."

"Nevertheless, a high priest, that is, after

the order of Melchizedek, may be set apart unto the ministering of temporal things, having a knowledge of them by the spirit of truth;

"And also to be a judge in Israel, to do the business of the church, to sit in judgment
(Continued on opposite page)

Genealogy

LETTERS OF FAITH FROM KIRTLAND

By Leah Y. Phelps

DURING 1835 and the early part of 1836, the Saints were bending every effort toward the completion of the Kirtland Temple. Many of the brethren left their homes and families and came to Kirtland to assist in completing the House of the Lord. Among others was William W. Phelps. At that time he was the father of seven living children ranging in age from nineteen years to three months; their home was near Liberty, Clay County, Missouri. Brother Phelps took with him their eldest son, William Waterman Phelps (then twelve years of age) also to assist in building the temple. His wife, Sally Waterman Phelps, and the other children were left alone for nearly a year. During his absence Brother Phelps frequently wrote to his family and many of his letters have been preserved. They graphically portray the courage and faith of the Saints during those trying times.

Among the letters addressed to Sally Phelps is one from the Prophet Joseph Smith written at Kirtland Mills and dated July 19 (1835), which is shown in the accompanying photograph. The address and date are written on back of the letter, with a red notation ("evidently made by the mail carrier") paid 25."

At the same time William W. Phelps wrote to his wife, and we copy below excerpts from this letter:

Kirtland, Ohio
July 19 and 20, 1835

Beloved Sally:

Last evening we received your first letter after an absence of twelve weeks and twelve hours. Our tears of joy were the witness of its welcome reception. By these things we learn the value of each other's society and company, and friendship, and virtue. Taking the letter altogether, with all its candor and information and remembered names, it is, by all who have read it, called a very good one. Brother Joseph remarked that it was as easy to shed tears while reading that letter as it was when reading the History of Joseph in Egypt.

My affection for you and my children

grows very fast. I mean it grows purer and more ardent. I want you to send for Elder Calvin Beebe as soon as you receive this and have Sarah baptized. [He acknowledges letters from the two older girls, Sabrina and Mehtabel and then continues:] Sarah, Henry, James and Lydia—I must wait to see them a good while yet. They have my tears and mother's smiles till I come, with the blessings of the Lord. . . . I hope and pray that the children will be diligent and learn well this summer.

You say the roof of the house leaks; I have written to have another good roof put on over the one now on. You can get 12 penny nails out of the goods at Bro. Corril's; and anything else that you actually need that is among those goods, get and use and I will settle the matter. . . .

I was sorry to hear that the cupboard fell down because I forgot to nail it, but now it is so. If there is not crockery enough at Bro. Corril's, go to Liberty and replenish it. . . .

I rejoice that that little branch of the Church had the Spirit of God to reject the temptations of Satan. The Lord will remember their constancy. Teacher Music [could possibly be Samuel Music] is right that you need our prayers and we need yours, for by faith and prayer and every good word and work, we can enter into the joys of our Lord. . . .

I am much pleased that Elder Peter Whitmer stepped forth to vindicate the cause of the Saints: God will bless him for all such noble acts. He that will do good can do it without a commandment. The fact is, the Saints must work righteousness. . . .

The Elders are mostly out on a preaching. Elder Corril, Newel Knight and Elias Higbee work upon the House of the Lord. Elder Emmet goes to school. Elder Morris Phelps and Priest Duncan arrived last week. We have just learned that Bishop Partridge and Elder Morley are back. . . .

The last of June four Egyptian mummies were brought here: there were two papyrus rolls, besides some other ancient Egyptian writings with them. As no one could translate these writings, they were presented to President Smith. He soon knew what they were and said they, the "rolls of papyrus," contained the sacred record kept of Joseph in Pharaoh's Court in Egypt, and the teachings of Father Abraham. God has so ordered it that these mummies and writings have been brought in the Church, and the sacred writing I had just locked up in Brother Joseph's house when your letter came, so I had two consolations of good things in one day. These records of old times, when we translate and print them in a book, will make a good witness for the Book of Mormon. There is nothing secret or hidden that shall not be revealed, and they come to the Saints. . . .

Forever yours,

W. W. Phelps

FACSIMILE OF JOSEPH SMITH LETTER TO SALLY PHELPS

The Aaronic Priesthood

(Continued from opposite page)

upon transgressors upon testimony as it shall be laid before him according to the laws, by the assistance of his counselors, whom he has chosen or will choose among the elders of the church.

"This is the duty of a bishop who is not a literal descendant of Aaron, but has been ordained to the High Priesthood after the order of Melchizedek.

"Thus shall he be a judge, even a common judge among the inhabitants of Zion, or in a stake of Zion or in any branch of the church where he shall be set apart unto this ministry, until the borders of Zion are enlarged

and it becomes necessary to have other bishops or judges in Zion, or elsewhere.

"And inasmuch as there are other bishops appointed they shall act in the same office.

"But a literal descendant of Aaron has a legal right to the presidency of this priesthood, to the keys of this ministry, to act in the office of bishop independently, without counselors, except in a case where a President of the High Priesthood, after the order of Melchizedek, is tried, to sit as a judge in Israel. . . .

"And again, verily I say unto you, the duty of a president over the office of a deacon is to preside over twelve deacons, to sit in council with them, and to teach them

their duty, edifying one another, as it is given according to the covenants.

"And also the duty of the president over the office of the teachers is to preside over twenty-four of the teachers, and to sit in council with them, teaching them the duties of their office, as given in the covenants.

"Also the duty of the president over the Priesthood of Aaron is to preside over forty-eight priests, and sit in council with them, to teach them the duties of their office, as is given in the covenants—

"This president is to be a bishop; for this is one of the duties of this priesthood." (D. & C. 107:1-6; 13:18; 20:21; 65-70; 72:76; 85-88) (To be continued)

Mutual Messages

BOY SCOUT EMERGENCY SERVICE IN THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENSE

"Scouts, Too, Have a Job To Do"

(From an article by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America.)

AN almost unparalleled opportunity for national service has come to the Boy Scouts of America. These assignments have come as a result of the demonstrated efficiency of the Boy Scouts, as Scouts have demonstrated the practical values of their training in all types of emergency service.

EMERGENCY SERVICE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

During World War I the Boy Scouts, numbering less than 400,000, sold 2,350,977 Liberty Loan Bonds totaling more than a half billion dollars. They distributed more than thirty million pieces of government literature in connection with various war projects. They gathered carloads of materials for gas masks and made a national inventory of standing black walnut for gun stalks. They grew twelve thousand war gardens.

DEMONSTRATED LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE ABILITY

As America enters the second World War, the Boy Scout movement is in a much stronger position. Its membership for 1941 exceeded two million Scouts and Scouters affiliated with nearly fifty thousand Scout troops, Cub packs, and senior Scout units.

SCOUTS CALLED TO NATIONAL SERVICE

The Federal Government has given the Boy Scouts some major assignments in home defense and war time service.

I. DISTRIBUTE DEFENSE BOND POSTERS

In April, 1941, the President of the United States through the Treasury Department asked the Boy Scouts to distribute a million small posters to promote the sale of Defense Bonds and Savings Stamps. In a few weeks' time these posters were delivered to 11,550 communities.

On June 24, the Secretary of the Treasury asked the Boy Scouts to distribute an additional 400,000 easel posters. A few weeks later, the Defense Savings staff asked the Boy Scouts to put out 7,500 large posters to be placed on display at theatres and railroad stations. All of this was accomplished with dispatch and efficiency.

II. MOBILIZATION TO DEMONSTRATE NATIONAL UNITY

On June 24, 1941, the Boy Scouts were requested to help mobilize the nation for National Unity Day on July 4th. Two days later the Chief Scout Executive issued a bulletin of instructions for mobilization to 360,000 Scouters in the field.

III. ALUMINUM COLLECTION FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES

At the joint request of the Office of Production Management and the Office of Civilian Defense, the Boy Scouts of America joined with other national agencies in the national aluminum collection campaign. Scouts made collections from house to house in more than 10,000 communities, which resulted in the collection of more than 10,400,000 lbs. of aluminum.

IV. DEFENSE HOUSING SURVEY

In fourteen sections of New England the Boy Scouts of America cooperated with the Division of Defense Housing Project in making a survey of all housing facilities. More than 400,000 homes were visited by Scouts who listed and reported all available accommodations in these homes.

V. UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

Boy Scouts throughout the nation delivered posters and publicity material to help the United Service Organization campaign.

VI. BASEBALL DEFENSE BOND DAY

At the request of the Treasury Department, on August 28th, Boy Scouts in uniform took part in five minute programs in one hundred forty baseball parks of major and minor leagues and distributed 230,000 Defense Bond leaflets.

VII. WASTE PAPER COLLECTION

In September, 1941, the waste paper conservation program was launched at the request of the Office of Production Management. By December, according to reports, approximately 30,000 Troops and Packs were systematically collecting waste paper in their respective communities.

VIII. CONSUMER'S PLEDGES

The Boy Scouts were asked to distribute consumer's pledges to 10,000,000 American homes, giving housewives an opportunity to sign the pledge against waste. This was done at the request of the Office of Price Administration.

IX. AIR RAID POSTERS

On December 13, 1941, Mr. LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, requested the Boy Scouts to distribute 5,000,000 air raid posters. The Chief Scout Executive relayed this request immediately to the Scout field. The first posters delivered on the Pacific Coast reached the Boy Scouts on December 15th. On the Atlantic Coast these posters reached the Boy Scouts on December 17th. December 20th, the posters were in conspicuous positions in most of the communities throughout the nation.

X. AIR RAID CIVILIAN DEFENSE SERVICE

The Office of Civilian Defense has set up an elaborate program of training and recruiting for air raid defense service. The Boy Scouts will have many assignments in this air raid defense service. Messenger service will be one of their major assignments. When other means of communication have broken down as they did when floods swept through Pittsburgh, the Boy Scouts will deliver messages.

Mormon Youth Leads the Way

ROCKFORD, Illinois, a city of approximately ninety-five thousand people, has two high schools. The only Latter-day Saint girl at East Rockford High is Beverly Joyce Landgren.

In a contest sponsored recently by the Daughters of the American Revolution at this school, the seniors voted upon the girl they regarded as most outstanding in leadership, citizenship, character, and devotion to American ideals. Their choice? None other than Beverly Landgren, the only Mormon girl in the school.

Beverly isn't just a "member of record" in the Rockford Branch—she is an active, enthusiastic worker. Her activities in this small branch are numerous.



BEVERLY JOYCE LANDGREN

She is pianist and secretary of the Sunday school and M. I. A., and is an enthusiastic leader in other Church activities.

Last November Beverly accompanied her family on a trip to the West and in the Salt Lake Temple was sealed to her parents. When she returned to school after the trip, one of her teachers asked her how she would like to live in the West. "Oh," answered Beverly, "it would be wonderful! The West fascinates me." Not knowing that Beverly was a Mormon, the teacher added, "Yes, I think I would enjoy living in the West, too. But I wouldn't want to live in Salt Lake City—there are too many Mormons there."

You can imagine why Beverly's face turned red. "You know," she said, "I am a Mormon!" It was the embarrassed teacher's turn to color. Apologies and a discussion followed, and it ended in the best of spirits—and in Beverly's favor.

Besides being selected the "D. A. R. Girl" of her school, Beverly is outstanding in many other ways. Twice she has won the Junior Girls' tennis championship of Rockford. She holds the honor of being the best ping pong player among the girls at East High. Her classmates elected her as secretary of the student body, president of her home room, and president of the Admirers of Beautiful Literature Club. Honor grades prove her intellectual ability, and her numerous friends are evidence of her congeniality and cheerfulness. Beverly is a good dancer and ice skater. She sings and plays the piano and the electric Hawaiian guitar. Not a moment of her life is idle, for on Saturdays and after school hours she is employed

in the music section of one of Rockford's large department stores where she plays the piano and sells music.

—Submitted by the members of Rockford Branch, Rockford, Illinois.

TAHITI HAS HIGH M. I. A. RECORD

ATTENDANCE of the Y. M. M. I. A. in the Tahitian Mission reached a high spot according to the annual report just received at the office of the Mutual general board.

There are 1,501 members in the mission with fourteen percent of them being men. Twelve percent of the membership is enrolled in the Y. M. M. I. A., leaving only two percent of the men unaccounted for on the M. I. A. records.

An unusual feature of the report is the average of forty-eight Mutual sessions being held in each branch during the year. Four of the branches held meetings each week of the year.

The Forces of Our Times

(Continued from page 499)

uisite conditions are necessary? The answer comes (1) political morality defined as the recognition of values and judgments ("higher law") beyond those of a single regime; (2) individual recognition of duties as well as rights; (3) the balancing of tolerance with discipline in the enforcement of duties and morality. What kind of people in what kind of society are essential to produce such morality? This leads to a statement of a second postulate.

Postulate II. Some type of world organization as a stabilizer of peace and security is an essential environmental factor in the society of the immediate future. It will have to be recognized that barring divine interference, direct or indirect, this world organization will have to be an outgrowth of men's minds; and it will require application and shaping in terms of the current struggle. This leads to a statement of alternatives, in terms of whether the Axis powers, or the Anglo-American powers, cooperating with the united nations, impose the peace terms. Assuming the latter, and the good behavior of people, two succeeding postulates may be stated.

Postulate III. World organization after the current war will recognize in modified form, the national state system, but supply means of world control by means of Anglo-American sea power and industrial strength, maintained by air power. Many will be disappointed to find no "Federation of the World" forthcoming, and to discover the national

COALVILLE WARD RECORD Y. W. M. I. A.

First Row: Louise Selos, Maxine Williams, Donna Ball, Jean Calderwood, Marilyn Morby, Roma Geary, Carol Blomquist, Mae Tree, Janice Anderson.

Second Row: Helen Ross, Arlene Miller, Wilma Holson, Leola Clark, Ruth Grover, Wanda Young, Mabel Vernon, Beth Calderwood, Lois Sargent, Betty Wilde, Betty Rees, Neil Carpenter, Ann Rees, Helen Dunyon.

Third Row: Marjorie Gunn, Joye Brown, Lynette Sargent, Shirley Arnold, Fern Calderwood, Marjorie Blomquist, Ila Winters, Elaine Robinson, Myra Bagnell, Valerie Johnson, Betty Geary, Betty Randall, Bonnie Lee, Joye Huffman, Lyla Clark, Ethel Pennybaker.

Fourth Row: Beth Leigh, Afton McDonald, Mary Lou Robinson, Jean Hopkin, Barbara Wilson, Thelma Peterson, Irene Wilde, Dorothy Peterson, Lorraine Bowen, Colleen Black, Marjorie Rees, Elma Clark, Barbara Wheaton, Thelma Bagnell, Gage Sargent, Donna Rae Harris.



COALVILLE WARD, SUMMIT STAKE, MAKES RECORD

SISTER WANDA YOUNG, president of Coalville Ward, sends this unusual report:

Coalville Ward Y. W. M. I. A. (Summit Stake) had one hundred percent enrollment for the year 1941-42 and good attendance.

During this year the Gleaner Sheaf was bound; the Juniors bound their roses; and all Beehive girls received their "M."

state system remaining, at least in major outline. However the non-equality of "states" will be recognized, altering the present pattern so far as concepts of power are concerned. But the concept of equality, so far as commercial rights are concerned, will again emerge under Anglo-American influence.

There will be no world union or League of Nations. This will be largely due to the primacy of the United States in the new order, and the impracticality of our sitting down in Europe surrounded by lesser powers. World control, following the pattern of credits after the last war, will have shifted to this continent as the market and waterway area between East and West. A gradual balancing of world interests will follow by a shifting of western European control-areas to new areas in the Pacific and South Atlantic, with the western hemisphere as the core. Perhaps new waves of emigration to Canada and Latin-America will accompany this shift.

Europe will probably be a free trade area under decentralized local administration, but subject to allied trade control, and sea and air policing.

In the wake of these developments there will be a remarkable trend towards world-adoption of Anglo-American institutions, cultural exchange, and good-will unities—encouraged by Anglo-American controls in order to maintain universal economic subsistences. For exam-

ple: Russia could be hoped to relax gradually its dictatorship of the proletariat and come under the influence of more popular institutions. Japan can democratize but, with the Chinese and India in East Asia, will constitute the chief problem as well as affording the greatest opportunities of the new order in maintaining stability.

Postulate IV. Presidential and executive (i. e. administrative) leadership will increase and not decline in importance in the U. S. A. The extension of Anglo-American institutional life will certainly require this trend accompanied by emphasis of national statesmanship, rather than provincial politics, in Congress. This will be part of the price to be paid. But meanwhile Congress will have to reorganize and strengthen its present position in giving expression to the representative principle.

It will be important for the president to cultivate relations with world areas by inviting their leaders here, and perhaps extending the set of procedures and experiences accumulated in a half-century of Pan-Americanism, first to Asia, and later to Europe and Africa.

United States consulates abroad will have to be utilized, not as "neutral" commercial agencies, but as conscious energizers in creating a world common law, commencing in the commercial field. Literally the "law must go forth from Zion"—America.

(Concluded on page 532)

²Later-day Saints look forward to such a society as the achievement of the kingdom of God on earth.

THE FORCES OF OUR TIMES

(Concluded from page 531)

PRACTICALLY, it may be stated that throughout, the problem of maintaining this system—which appears quite likely in view of recent politics, assuming an Anglo-American victory—is a problem of maintaining successful American-British relations. The British Dominions, particularly Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, will be important balance wheels in perfecting such a difficult arrangement. And it will be difficult for two great ocean and commercial powers to agree, once the heat of engaging a common foe subsides. This is the point at which good brains need to stop and ponder, and to turn out many ideas which may prepare and serve to convince the peoples of the British and American nations that war-time cooperation is not enough; that post-war jealousy will be suicidal; and that cooperation must be just that and not domination by the United Kingdom.

Anglo-American union will not be practical. Nor will it be acceptable to minds on either side. Nor will it be advisable to hold another Washington Naval Arms Limitation Conference whereby we again surrender our fleet's potential world supremacy.⁸ Some means, some instrumentality—perhaps a great merchant air and ocean shipping cartel, will have to be found for bringing the institutions of the Empire, and of the United States, into cooperation of permanent nature; but without de-

stroying the delicate, different, and peculiar character of either. It would seem that to this problem we have come already in terms of our involvements under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act of 1941. To that problem we must doggedly stick, in anticipation of the future, until a satisfactory solution is reached.

Assuming a Hitler peace, one might insert as possibilities, two substitute postulates, IIIa and IVa.

Postulate IIIa. World organization will be accomplished under German rule by means of violent upheavals, with war and revolution countered only by stern military domination. As corollary principles it might be suggested that heavy migration from England and the "north countries" would follow to the western hemisphere; and that the economic power of Europe, under Germany, would be utilized as by other powers in the past, against all comers.

Postulate IVa. In consequence of the above, violent rather than peaceful changes could be sometime expected in the United States as well as in the world structure, including the continuation and extension of the developing United States War controls to meet the problem of independent action and sustenance of our existing foreign interests. This picture has often been painted in recent days and is not enlarged on here.

IN summary it may be stated that in terms of all we know, and in terms of all that our present policy indicates, the peoples of the Empire

and of the United States should prepare to meet the eventualities which would seem imminent in terms of the assumption of an Axis defeat. These eventualities include the successful prosecution of the war, and perhaps more important, (although Mr. Churchill has said that his war-aim is to defeat Hitler), to prepare to meet the further eventualities beyond the war. Everything is to be gained in developing means and plans, even if they have to be discarded in the day of their application. Needs and emergencies need to be anticipated before they arise. Social scientists, with all their dislike for prophecy, could well pursue this theme as an important research adjunct to national defense in the present hour. Colleges and universities could well afford to encourage such activity, as a far-sighted act of administration, and all men should give thought to the inevitable problems ahead, for this method, of anticipating problems before they arise and freely meeting them, seems to be the essence of the thing worth fighting for.

And as a final ingredient, men's hearts and minds must seek to bring about great Christian changes, in order that we may have political morality and not selfish self-seeking. The economic motive will not suffice. To this end, such humble sources as the Gospels and prophetic teachings might well be re-examined by scholar and citizen alike. Only then may men, with profit, commence to harness the forces of our times and put them to great use for humanity.

⁸See T. S. Bailey, *A Diplomatic History of the American People* (1940), p. 698.

DEVELOPING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

(Continued from page 498)

HOUSING

THE problem of housing is of basic importance. Too little attention is given to this problem by most families. In certain areas the problem has become acute.

Most families will find more security through home ownership. The Church has always advocated that its members become a home owning people, yet in too many cases it has developed into a home "owing" people. In previous depressions families who have owned their homes free and clear of mortgage have had a tendency to weather financial storms more securely. A fifty percent equity is much safer than a ten percent equity which many people have today. However, under our

present long-term payment plans even a home with a ten percent equity is comparatively safe provided a sufficient cash reserve has been built up and set aside to meet monthly payments for six months to a year in advance.

For people who do not own their own homes, there is a feeling of greater security if sufficient funds are set aside to meet several rent payments in advance.

EMERGENCY RESERVES

THERE are certain basic health needs for every family. Funds should be available for sickness, hospitalization, and expenses incident to death.

Insurance has been a great boon to humanity to prepare for some

emergencies in the family, but there is still too little protection for other types of emergencies. More money should be available in reserves for remedial treatments to maintain health. Total expenses for dentistry and hospitalization can be cut down materially by having doctors and dentists maintain the family in good health rather than merely being called in case of emergency after the damage has been done.

Loans against insurance policies should be repaid and reserves built up. In past periods of emergency it has been found a great source of security to have an equity built up in insurance policies against which loans can be made. When nearly all other sources for funds to assist in times of emergency have failed,

DEVELOPING ECONOMIC SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

insurance companies have still allowed people to borrow against their policies.

LIQUIDATION OF OBLIGATIONS

THIRTY people are utilizing this period of temporary increased income to liquidate obligations as fast as possible.

When prices are high, it is generally unwise to assume new obligations that might prove difficult to carry during a period of shrinking incomes. By making down payments larger and shortening the period of final-payment, the federal government is compelling people to be more cautious in this regard. In assuming new obligations, full consideration should be given to the fact that the cost of living is increasing and there will be less net income available in the future to meet monthly payments on installment contracts.

TYPES OF RESERVES

LIQUIDITY is a vital requisite of a reserve. When an emergency comes to a family, funds are needed

immediately. That part of an investment or savings policy that is set aside for emergency uses should be maintained in as liquid a form as possible. Income return is secondary and should be sacrificed to a great extent in order that special emphasis might be placed on having the funds available immediately when needed.

WHY SAVE

THERE is a growing sentiment among certain sub-marginal income groups somewhat as follows:

"Oh well—what's the use of saving. It is now our turn to get what we haven't had. We will spend all we earn as fast as we earn it. If anything happens, the government or the Church will take care of us."

Undoubtedly the government has gone to great lengths during the past depression to take care of the needs of the people. However, there is a difference between what has been done and what might be done in the future.

The policy of the government might be changed. Even though a

beneficent government might want to do certain things, it might be limited in what it can do.

Examine the enormity of the present national debt. Consider the rate at which the present national deficits are piling up. Do not feel too secure in assuming that the national government can continue to take care of individual family needs forever.

Undoubtedly the Church will try to assist in time of need but the Church can't take care of everyone.

Who will be the worthy? Surely this decision must be based on the past record of payment of tithes and offerings and participation in Church activities.

Since God knows the problems that confront His children here on earth, the greatest security in times of uncertainty is to live the gospel of Jesus Christ and to follow closely the advice of our inspired Church leaders. "I, the Lord, am bound when ye do what I say; but when ye do not what I say, ye have no promise." (D. & C. 82:10)

THE ABSTRACTED INDIAN TRUST BONDS

(Continued from page 503)

most enlightening concerning the unbelievable carelessness which prevailed in the Department.

The committee had called him before it to determine the condition of the war office.

The committee further queried him as to whether he had any memorandum to show that the drafts were accepted by Mr. Floyd, and was informed that there was no such memorandum. It was at first his practice, he stated, to let the quartermaster general know when the secretary had accepted some of Russell, Majors, and Waddell's drafts. Later, Mr. Drinkard told him to discontinue this as it was no longer necessary.

Another witness called was Mr. Drinkard, chief clerk of the war department. The statement of Godard Bailey was substantiated as to the necessity of protecting the good name of the secretary of war. Further questioning elicited additional information. The secretary of war had even written letters to prominent bonding firms in the country urging them to accept these drafts and advance Mr. Russell the needed monies!¹²

Perhaps a letter of super-salesman Floyd would be of interest at this point. Not only did he regulate the affairs of a great government department, but he solicited and hawked government contracts. This is a sample letter:

War Department
Washington
March 4, 1858

Sir:

The entire transportation of supplies for the army of the United States from the borders of Missouri and Iowa to the military posts upon the great plains and to Utah territory has been confided to the firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, who have long been in the service of this department, and have given entire satisfaction. An early movement upon the plains and the mountains having been resolved upon, a large expenditure of money has become a necessity. As this department will be indebted to Messrs. Russell, Majors, and Waddell to a far larger amount, I have accepted two orders each calling for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

These acceptances will be promptly paid, in pursuance of their tenor, when the war department is provided with funds which probably will be before long, though possibly not until towards the close of the present session. The probabilities are that funds will be appropriated in a deficiency bill, in anticipation of the passage of the regular appropriation bills.

Messrs. Russell, Majors, and Waddell desire to get an advance of money upon this paper. If you will accommodate them you will promote the wishes, and assist the

measures of this department. This firm has been efficient and trustworthy servants of the government, and were never more essential to it than at the present time. If you will advance the money upon their assignment of the orders to you, I will see that the funds shall be applied to their payment according to the tenor thereof. This is unusual, but as the wants of the contractors are imperative, as I am informed, and as the department is without funds, with which to pay for services already rendered and is in no condition to make advances to them, I have thought proper to give you this assurance.

With a hope that it may suit your views to facilitate the wishes of Messrs. Russell, Majors and Waddell and thus to advance the interests of the government.

I am sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

John B. Floyd,
Secretary of War.

George Newbold, Esquire
President Bank of America
New York City.¹⁴

It is indeed surprising that the secretary of war would lend his high office for the trafficking of lucrative governmental contracts for his friends and acquaintances. It did seem so to the congressional committee, and on the 31st day of December they summoned John B. Floyd to appear before them and give testimony.

¹⁴Ibid., pp. 302-303.

(Concluded on page 534)

¹²Ibid., p. 129.

THE ABSTRACTED INDIAN TRUST BONDS

(Concluded from page 533)

Mr. Floyd told the committee that he had known Mr. Russell since the summer of 1857, when that gentleman contracted to send the supplies to Utah. Mr. Russell had become embarrassed because of a lack of ready cash, and asked the secretary of war to issue acceptances, which would be negotiable and draw on monies already due him. This was accordingly done.

In returning to the acceptances Mr. Russell would state to the secretary the number that had been issued and how many of them had been negotiated. The word of the contractor was taken implicitly and the records were accordingly changed.

The secretary was further questioned about the affairs in his office. To all of which he displayed appalling ignorance. He knew virtually nothing of what went on in his office. Mr. Russell would tell Mr. Floyd that he had destroyed acceptances, and the war department chief would take the statement of the contractor and write off the obligation without even asking for the return of the unused acceptances.

The story of the unhappy Mr. Floyd could be carried to great length, but it is sufficient to state that he had allowed, at the time of the investigation, the total of the acceptances outstanding to come to the incredible sum of \$5,339,395.²¹ Later evidence, after the investigation, raised the total to over \$7,000,000.

The committee had done its work well. There were many things unearthed that amazed the public.

Before the will of the people, as voiced through Congress, could be heard, President Buchanan acted with surprising firmness. He stated to the secretary of war that there had been many ugly rumors going about, which charged him with complicity with Mr. Russell to defraud the government.

He did not know whether the rumor was true or false, yet he could not have, in his cabinet, a man charged with a crime of this nature.

²¹*Ibid.*, p. 149.

Accordingly, he thought it would be better if the secretary resign from the administration. In the words of President Buchanan, the following events took place:

Secretary Floyd's apparent complicity with this fraudulent transaction covered him with suspicion, and whether this were well or ill founded rendered it impossible, in the opinion of the president that he should remain in the cabinet, and hence the request that he should resign. What effect this request may have produced in suddenly converting him from having been, until then, an avowed and consistent opponent of secession, to one of its most strenuous supporters, may be readily inferred. Certain it is that immediately after the arrival of the South Carolina commissioners, he became the intimate associate of leading secession senators, who had just before been in the habit of openly condemning his official conduct.

On the evening of the day after the arrival of these commissioners he boldly assumed his new position, and became the only witness to a pledge which his own instructions of a few days before prove could never have existed. On that evening, in the face of all these facts, he read to the president, in cabinet council, in a discourteous and excited tone, hitherto unknown, a paper declaring that it is evident now from the actions of the commander at Fort Moutrie that the solemn pledges of this government have been violated by Major Anderson, and that "one remedy only is left and that is to withdraw the garrison from the harbor of Charleston altogether." . . . This proposition the president heard with astonishment. . . .

The secretary, on the 29th of December sent to the president the resignation of his office. By this he offered to discharge his duties until his successor should be appointed. It was instantly accepted without reference to this office, and Postmaster General Holt was transferred to the war department.²²

Immediately thereafter, Messrs. Floyd and Russell were summoned before the congressional committee. The disclosures made at that time are already known. At the conclusion of their testimony the two men were formally arraigned before the criminal court of the District of Columbia on the charge of attempt to defraud the government of the United States.

The two defendants immediately

²²James B. Buchanan, *Mr. Buchanan's Administration 1845-1860*, New York, 1866, pp. 187-188. This is substantiated by Black in, C. F. Black, *Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah Black*, New York, 1886, pp. 12-13.

claimed congressional immunity. A law of the statutes books had stated that any person testifying before a congressional committee could not be held liable for such statements said before such committee.

The Court investigated and found such to be true and so accordingly indictments were quashed.

After the quashing of their cases Messrs. Russell and Floyd left the capital city. Mr. Floyd made common cause with the confederates in the Civil War. He achieved the rank of brigadier general and died in 1862. Mr. Russell unsuccessfully tried his hand at other ventures. He died a broken and poor man.

As for Godard Bailey, he was recommended to the criminal court of the District of Columbia. Because of repeated postponements, it was not until the year 1863 that his case was finally brought to trial. The United States attorney asked that the case be *Nolle Prosequi*, which was accordingly done.²³

The three men responsible for the issuance of the fraudulent acceptances had gone free, but what was the fate of the acceptances themselves?

The subsequent history of the acceptances has long been a celebrated chapter in the history of American jurisprudence. The innocent purchasers tried for many years to have the government honor the acceptances. The position held by the government through the court of claims and finally to the United States Supreme Court was that the government could not be responsible for an act of an employee who had exceeded his legal authority. In this, they were upheld by the courts, and the hapless purchasers were forced to accept their losses.²⁴

It is thus that the sordid tale of dishonest government contractors and stupid federal officials comes to an end.

²³United States Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 1863 Term, *Criminal Docket No. 1*.

²⁴For one interested in the subsequent history of the acceptances, the following cases might be cited. United States Supreme Court, December Term, 1868, *The Floyd Acceptances*. Court of Claims, October Term, 1865, *Pierce v. United States*. *Official Opinions of the Attorney General of the United States* (in progress) Washington, 1868, Volume X.

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD

(Continued from page 495)

your teeth? Are you a hummingbird? These are signs of jangled nerves which can be quickly removed by smoking Camels. They never

upset your nerves, get on your nerves, or tire your tastes. Smoking Camels is also a help to concentration. Wherever feats of great endurance, as motor racing; of unusual

skill, as landing a big fish; or such exhausting work as flying a blazing plane through a house for the movies, is the order of the day, Camels give that "lift" in energy so closely as-

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD

sociated with the success of the venture that the smoke must *follow* the event. And more recently you are urged to learn from the greyhound, beagle hound, and cocker spaniel. Beautifully relaxed, he is giving his nerves a rest, and so is *he* or *she* in the accompanying picture. *Careful study of the picture discloses that the dog is not smoking.* "What every woman should know about her nerves" is evidently that both she and the cocker spaniel have in common a complicated nervous system; and the dog stops frequently to rest. Therefore, when you feel yourself getting jumpy or irritable, just ease up and smoke a Camel. "Let up . . . light up a Camel," is the secret to success in golf, in newspaper writing, in telegraphy, and in the heart of the Congo.

Dare one lift a voice to deny this glittering array of rewards in an eighteen-cent pack. What is found in the scientific volumes that may be placed alongside these persuasions? In 1924 Princeton University Psychological Reviews Company published Professor Hull's monograph, *The Influence of Tobacco Smoking on Mental and Motor Efficiency*. Because in matters of mental and motor efficiency people can so easily fool themselves, even though they have no preconceived notions, Professor Hull set up what is probably the most foolproof experiment ever performed in this field. The subjects, some twenty men, were always blindfolded during the smoking part of his tests. Some days they were permitted to smoke a bona fide pipeful of tobacco whereas on the control days, unknown to themselves, they drew on a "dummy-pipe" which was placed between their lips. But this dummy-pipe was empty except for a piece of asbestos soaked in water and an electrically heated coil in its stem. Thus the "smoker" some days drew only hot, moist air into his mouth. To complete the delusion on such days smoke from the real pipe enjoyed by the operator was blown into the subject's face. The subjects did not even know of the existence of the dummy-pipe until the weeks of experimentation had ended. Each evening after a test they gave their personal reactions to the smoke. The "dummy" smoke regularly received high praise.

When now the results of tests before and after a real smoke are compared with those of a "dummy" smoke series, the answer is probably

more reliable than is a paid testimonial. Professor Hull found that non-smokers as well as habitual smokers showed effects. Steadiness of the hand was measured by holding a metal stylus in the center of a small hole. Habitual smokers were sixty percent worse thirteen and one-half minutes after they had finished a real smoke than after a "dummy" smoke. Non-smokers curiously showed only forty-one percent reduction in steadiness. The unsteadiness wore off faster in habitual smokers. Another scientist who measured the unsteadiness immediately after the smoke reports a one hundred twenty percent increase in shakiness of the hand. In another study unsteadiness was increased three hundred percent after twelve cigarettes. Another scientist found it took four to five percent longer time to thread a batch of needles after inhaling two cigarettes. This, then, is how tobacco steadies the nerves.

Concerning the postponement of fatigue while doing muscular work, we have practically no scientific data. One study reported in the *American Journal of Physiology* by Lombard indicates that fatigue set in sooner after one cigar. In this test the endurance of the second finger as measured on an ergograph was found to be reduced by twenty-five percent after one cigar. Hull's findings do not show such a loss. He says, "It is therefore unsafe to draw any positive conclusions at this time as to the influence of tobacco on the onset of fatigue for muscular work in general. . . . The matter needs a careful and thorough investigation at the hands of trained physiologists." To date no studies have shown improvement in skill. On the contrary Fisher and Berry have published extensive studies which indicate loss of accuracy in such events as pitching a baseball and lunging at a target with a fencing foil. Hull found loss of skill in complex mental addition, in auditory memory span, and in efficiency of rote learning. The scholarship of smokers and non-smokers in high schools and colleges has been studied a number of times. Always the smokers average lower grades. It must, however, be remembered that grades are not necessarily a measure of intelligence and that smoking brings to the average boy many opportunities for distracting associations which may play a part in lowering his classroom standing. One thing stands

out. There is no evidence that concentration or other expressions of mental efficiency are increased by smoking.

There is pretty good evidence that smoking often depresses the nervous system. Under certain conditions depression of irritability may be a welcome experience. Mendenhall thinks that the dulling of sensitivity which he observed in 72.2 percent of seven hundred fifty observations may be the basis of the "tobacco habit." His subjects were stimulated by a gradually increasing electric current. When they noticed the first sign of a shock, they reported it. Thus most of his subjects could "take" more current after smoking two cigarettes. Rest alone does some of this and so Mendenhall concludes that smoking simulates the normalizing effect of rest "except that it is more powerful, more quickly brought on, but probably not so lasting as the effect of rest." If this is correct, then the "lift" of a cigarette is really a *depression* which makes the smoker less sensitive to his environment and thus makes him feel as though he had rested. When the depressant wears off, his nerves jangle again. They jangle louder and louder until soothed by the next cigarette. All of which sounds like habit formation and explains why you should "Smoke six packs of Camels and find out why they are the largest selling cigarette in America."

THEY DO NOT CUT THE WIND

THE more direct statements that cigarettes do not cut the wind or impair physical condition have recently given way to boasts of great accomplishments under trying circumstances, to huddles of athletic-looking individuals in the pink of drawing room condition, and to the paid testimonials of some athletes—all designed to convince the reader that smoking is helpful and to undermine the old-fashioned idea that athletes in training should abstain from the weed.

In refutation of this position science presents a united front. Every study yet made shows an increase in heart rate and a rise in blood pressure with the first puff. One authority estimates that the work of the heart is thus increased one hundred seventy-three percent. This increase in heart rate and blood pressure is not serious until the heart is required to do other very strenuous work. Then, because it already is

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using up margin, it sooner reaches its final limit. This is illustrated by results of a seven-year study at the Army Physical Training School in Aldershot, England. Here, annually, all cadets must participate in a three-mile cross-country run. In 1931 they reported the attainments of 1973 men who had competed in this event. The reports turned in by the judges of finish were compared with the smoking habits of the runners. Of the heavy smokers (twenty or more cigarettes daily) 6.6 percent managed to finish in one of the first ten places; whereas 18.8 percent of the non-smokers were found in this group.

Among those who straggled in to win the last ten places, the picture was reversed. In this section 11.4 percent of all heavy smokers, but only 4 percent of the non-smokers were present. In other words, a man had three times as many chances of winning if he did not smoke. It is interesting that in the short distances there was no difference between smoker and non-smoker. This is exactly what one should expect. Sprinting is no test for heart and circulation; endurance is! Dr. Cureton of the University of Illinois has kept the time of two hundred seventy-one swimmers who took life-saving tests. In this series non-smokers average eighteen percent faster time than smokers in the one hundred-yard swim. Dr. English of the Mayo Clinics found that among smokers in their forties there is nearly five times as much coronary disease (artery to heart wall) as among non-smokers. Too many men and their physicians die in their fifties of heart trouble. If modern life put greater demands on these organs which distribute blood and oxygen, everyone would know for himself that smoking cuts the wind. It is fortunate for the tobacco interests that driving a car, pushing an elevator button, and dictating letters do not tax our air-catching equipment. Running for a streetcar or gasping with the ticker tape have, however, at times proved too much for an overburdened circulation.

BLINDFOLDED YOU CAN TELL THE DIFFERENCE

THIS little ditty floats in the memories of those who read the ads just before the depression set in and we were still judging many things as if we were blindfolded. Today

the back covers of our better periodicals merely insist that there is a difference which can be noticed by the throat, the nerves, and our other viscera.

Perhaps the thesis produced by Louis Goodman in the Psychological Department of Reed University of Portland, Oregon, and publicized by Stuart Chase in the *New Republic* (August, 1928) helped to ridicule the blindfold test. Goodman conducted a "foolproof" blindfold test on some twenty students, all experienced smokers with convictions and favorite brands, who volunteered for the test. Their actual ability to recognize brands and favorites while smoking them blindfolded was slightly less than if they had tossed coins or used some other purely chance method of making up their minds. Chase puts it cleverly in these words: "With what disillusionment came some sad reflections. One of the men, who for years had been paying the few cents more for 'that whale of a difference,' found conclusively that he could not distinguish Fatimas from Strollers—at half the price. . . . Another while smoking a Camel, which he had named a Lucky Strike, said that Luckies never hurt his throat whereas Camels are 'terrible and stick in one's throat.' Another, having been presented with Fatimas (one of his favorites) twice, and having missed both times, while smoking a third wanted to bet the experimenter, and give him odds to boot, that he had not yet been tendered a Fatima."

A FEW HINTS FOR THE FUTURE

HE who has been privileged to read deeply in the too much hidden records of science should not be satisfied in criticism of extant advertising. Having drunk at the fountain head of accurate knowledge should he not inform the cigaret advertisers of still greater misdeeds of their precious dividend-giving weed to the end that they may in advance fortify themselves against the day when the consumer may get wise? How better, then, can the present writer serve than by offering a few additional advertising slogans sung in the rhythm established through the last ten or fifteen years.

FOR WARM HANDS AND A TINGLING CIRCULATION—SMOKE BLANK OUTS

THIS is a most timely slogan because rapidly the medical literature is filling with evidence that

nicotine is a powerful constrictor of blood vessels. Sometimes the temperature of the skin on fingers and toes drops sixteen degrees during the smoking of a cigaret (the average is five and one-half degrees.) This explains the cold, clammy hands of some smokers and the rise in blood pressure already mentioned. It is probably also related to a dread disease called *thromboangiitis obliterans* or Buerger's disease, in which there is a spastic contraction of arteries to the legs. Short of blood the legs at first ache. Later they become gangrenous. Often the limb must be amputated to save the victim's life. Early studies of this disease led to the view that particularly male smokers of the Semitic race were susceptible. Thus Buerger in 1924 reported that in five hundred cases of this disease he found only three women, only four non-Semites and only five who denied smoking. In 1933 Silbert of Mt. Sinai Hospital observed over one thousand persons with this disease. Not a single one of them was a non-smoker. In December 1938, Horton found twenty-one women and only two hundred sixty-five Jews among nine hundred forty-eight cases. Twenty-eight nationalities were represented. Ninety-three percent of the total smoked cigarets. Cessation of smoking often is enough to arrest the disease; and the resumption of smoking brings the symptoms on again.

FOR A LONGER LIFE—SMOKE COFFIN SHORTS

MANY of us remember when cigarets were called coffin nails. But the war and the crusades against moralizers put a stop to that. The cigaret sellers cannot, however, afford to overlook this matter, since Professor Raymond Pearl of Johns Hopkins University published in the March 4, 1938 issue of *Science* some plenty tough statistics on "Tobacco Smoking and Longevity." Based on "guaranteed" data on 6,813 white men, Pearl writes, "However envisaged, the net conclusion is clear. In this sizable material the smoking of tobacco was statistically associated with an impairment of life duration, and the amount or degree of this impairment increased as the habitual amount of smoking increased." His statistics support the following simple statement: Of a hundred young men who are non-smokers at the age of thirty, sixty-six will live to the age of sixty. Of as many moderate

THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD

smokers about sixty-two will survive age sixty. But of one hundred heavy smokers only forty-six will live to age sixty. You say, "but I know a lot of old men who smoke continuously." Right you are. They belong to the forty-six percent who are tough enough to take it. The additional twenty percent who might have lived to age sixty had they not smoked are not talking any more. No one can tell in advance whether he belongs to the forty-six or the twenty. Insurance companies in New England and Canada have reported similar experiences. Four Canadian companies are reported to have listed "smoking" with "dangerous occupations." They claim mortality among non-smokers to be fifty-nine per one thousand whereas among a similar group of smokers it is ninety-three per one thousand. The secretary of Dartmouth College class of 1868 kept a careful record of his classmates which he published at the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation. He found that non-smokers averaged nine years and seven months longer on this earth.

OTHER ADVANCE HINTS TO THE TRADE

A CLARION note pointing out the advantages of smoking in clearing up vision is probably needed, because there is a medically recognized eye condition known as *amblyopia* or dimness of vision found frequently in heavy smokers. It is characterized by dilated pupils and an inflammation of the optic nerve. Recent workers blame the constriction of the blood vessels of the optic nerve by tobacco products. At the Mayo Clinic it was found that while smoking one cigaret the diameter of arteries in the retina was sometimes reduced twenty-six percent. In eight cases studied, there was marked and rapid improvement after abstinence from tobacco.

Two other conditions should be watched most carefully. The first

deals with cancer. It is becoming increasingly difficult to hold down the notion that tobacco has something to do with certain forms of cancer. Obviously this will be hard to prove; but it is most embarrassing that tongue cancer predominantly found in smokers has not gone with the clay pipe (formerly blamed for it). *Leukoplakia* or smoker's tongue in which the tongue and inside cheek are covered with white patches has already been pinned on tobacco. Then there is also the embarrassing increase in lung cancer commoner in men than women which several physicians have said is attributable to the use of tobacco. Dr. Roffo of Buenos Aires painted rabbits' skins with tobacco tar. All of the rabbits developed cancer. Dr. Roffo estimates that a heavy smoker applies nine pounds of this tar to the linings of his breathing apparatus in ten years. He reports also that among people who suffer cancer of the mouth, larynx, and lungs over ninety percent are smokers. This is significant because in the general population only about sixty-six percent are smokers. Perhaps something could be said to forestall any fear in the public mind on this subject.

And lastly, there is the ever interesting subject of sex and reproduction. Four or five papers report such serious facts as (1) serious menstrual disorders, excessive spontaneous abortions and increased child mortality of women tobacco workers; (2) experiments on white rats showing catarrhal inflammation of the genitalia and inadequate nourishment of the unborn young after nicotine injections; (3) inadequate milk supply in mothers who smoke much; (4) sixty-three out of seventy-five obstetricians agree that smoking twenty-five or more cigarets per day injures maternal health; and (5) the report that when a pregnant mother smokes one cigaret the heart rate of her unborn child accelerates five to ten beats per minute for about ten minutes. There is also a report

that the life of spermatozoa is shortened by nicotine and several reports that extreme abuse of tobacco leads to sexual impotence whereas moderate use excites sexual desire.

These are at present only whisperings in the medical literature. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed! It might be wise to get the advertisers' half of this story ready.

STOP

JUST a moment before you throw this aside. If you are a confirmed smoker, you have muttered to yourself, "This article is cracked. If half of it were true, I would have died long ago." If you feel this way you missed the point. Tobacco is unlike cyanide and carbon monoxide which treat all persons alike. Tobacco shows partiality! You may be so sensitive that mere second-hand contact with another's smoke chokes you up, watery-eyed with an allergic response resembling hay fever; or you may be the one who toothless at one hundred four will drool tobacco juice between potent stogies. Perhaps the support which a cigaret gives your personality is more important to you than its effect on your stomach or heart. It may take an actuarial statistician to visualize the additional twenty thousand per hundred thousand heavy smokers, who, because they smoked, will not be here to enjoy a pension at the age of sixty; but you and I can visualize five fatherless families where there should be only three.

Two simple facts emerge crystal clear. First, no one has been able to show that tobacco contributes even the slightest iota to improvement of physical health. Second, there is a large mass of irrefutable evidence that smoking is a dangerous threat to health.

In the thirty minutes you spent reading this article, Americans burned up another 9,840,000 cigarets which cost them over eighty-seven thousand dollars.

THE PIONEERING MORMON

(Continued from page 493)

head. It sounds like a lot of ox power but it took eighty head, plus some reserves, to bring as much freight as we ship today in one minimum freight car. Under conditions of this kind it will be seen that there was a constant shortage in Utah of what we today consider indispensable necessities.

In 1849, a carrying company was or-

ganized in Salt Lake City to carry freight and passengers across the plains. The passengers were taken in a light wagon drawn by mules and the freight by oxen. Passenger fare was three hundred dollars to Florence (now Omaha) and the freight rate was two hundred fifty dollars a ton. The company operated only in the summer months and the travel schedule was

sixty-five to seventy days one way.

The old prairie schooners, those giant wagons of the plains, with a box twenty feet long, five feet deep and six feet wide, with wheels six and one-half and seven feet high and eight feet apart on the axle, were loaded five thousand to seven thousand pounds and were drawn by six to eight yoke of cattle.

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Selected Reading—

In the Gospel Net

(Another IMPROVEMENT ERA publication)

By DR. JOHN A. WIDTSOE

142 pages 50 illustrations \$1.25

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and Where You Will Find
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THE PIONEERING MORMON

(Continued from page 537)

This is about the load that our freighters of a few years ago used to bring from Lund to Cedar City with one team.

In 1860, Russell, Majors and Waddell organized the pony express and they brought special mail through to Salt Lake City in ten days. They also organized a passenger service which cut the rate from Omaha to Salt Lake City to one hundred eighty dollars, but when the Civil War broke out they raised the rate to three hundred fifty dollars a passenger. (See Abstracted Indian Trust Bonds, July Era, p. 430, and this issue, p. 502)

There was so much outfitting for the plains at St. Louis and other towns along the Missouri River that these places became great livestock marts. During the fifties, however, the California Gold Rush and the Mormon immigration was so great that the country for three hundred miles back from these outfitting points was drained of its cattle. Oxen at these points became scarce and high priced and hard to get in appreciable numbers.

Most of the Mormon European converts were from the poor working classes. They were from the shops and factories of London and Sheffield, from the coal mines of Scotland and Wales, and peasant farmers and craftsmen from England, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, and Germany. There was a rich harvest of converts from these countries, and when they joined the Church they immediately became imbued with a burning desire to come to Utah.

They were not the kind who could pay three hundred dollars for a ride from Florence to Salt Lake City, nor pay the commercial rate of two hundred fifty dollars per ton freight on the necessary supplies they must have to make a start here. If they came to Zion some other means of travel must be found for them.

IN the light of all these conditions, the greatest transportation feat in history was accomplished by the Mormon Pioneers in bringing more than one hundred thousand such converts to Utah. Assimilating them after they came was an even greater achievement, for they were of all nations and tongues and habits and customs and prejudices. The polyglot assemblage of nationalities with their conflicting traditions and customs had to be amalgamated into a harmonious working society. Today our Uncle Sam would see trouble in Mormondom under such a situation for the principle of "compatibility of nationalities" had not been taken into consideration.

This transportation of converts was accomplished largely through two media—organization in Europe of what

was called "Ten Pound Companies," and in Utah and Europe of the "Perpetual Emigrating Company." For ten pounds sterling (less than fifty dollars in American money) the Church undertook to bring one person, not from the Missouri River to Utah, but from Liverpool, England, to Great Salt Lake City, and with them their necessary personal effects. This sum was found to be inadequate and was later raised fifty percent.

If the converts were unable to raise the ten pounds and had relatives or friends in Utah who would sign with them as surety, they could borrow the money from the Perpetual Emigrating Company. They were expected to repay their loan with a nominal interest when they could, and the money went back into the fund to help some one else to Zion. Perpetual Emigrating money was therefore a revolving fund that was used to help the poor over and over many times.

Through the late fifties, those cattle which had grown scarce on the Missouri River had been moved in large numbers through the process of immigration to Utah. They accumulated here, for there was little market for them in this country. By this time also the peak of immigration was on and the Church found it cheaper to send outfits back from here to bring the immigrants in than to purchase outfits in Florence or St. Louis.

The process of immigration was reversed and teams were sent from here back to meet the poor Saints and bring them to the Zion of their hearts' desire. From 1860 to 1868 inclusive, five hundred wagons each year were sent back. With these caravans went many surplus cattle. Families of the immigrants who could afford to buy a wagon were encouraged to do so and the surplus cattle were either sold or lent to them to pull their wagon to Utah. In this way the immigrant-carrying capacity of the caravans was greatly augmented.

Use of the outfits was donated by the people in Utah for the duration of the trip to Florence and return, and the teamsters were called by the Church as missionaries to drive them. The compensation for all of this service was a labor tithing receipt given to those who participated in the expedition.

In 1862, the stakes of Parowan, Beaver, and St. George (comprising the southern mission) filled such a call for fifty-seven wagons with three yoke of good cattle to each, with provisions for a six months' journey for the teamsters and the poor immigrants they would bring back. There was to be a teamster for each wagon and one extra man on horseback for each four wagons to look after the loose cattle and hunt for game for the company.

The stories of the assembling of those
(Continued on page 540)

Each Ton of Ore makes more Planes, Ships and Tanks



Behind the armed forces of the United States that are fighting for the preservation of our homes and our liberty is a vast unarmed force that goes to make up the metal mining industry of Utah.

The job of the unarmed forces is of vital importance to the success of the armed forces.

Every shovel of ore mined by the workers is a sacred trust—it means life or death to the boys at the front.

Utah's metal mines have responded to the call of the nation. From this area is flowing a large percentage of the copper, lead and zinc needed for the war.

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THE PIONEERING MORMON

(Continued from page 538)

outfits are meaty morsels of history to us today. Here is one from the records of the Harmony Ward:

March 16, 1863. 8 o'clock a. m. A messenger arrived with letter from Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow requesting Harmony Branch to furnish three outfits of wagons with four yokes of cattle to each, to go down to Florence and assist in bringing out the poor Saints. Each wagon to be outfitted for a six months' journey and each team to carry one thousand pounds of flour to feed the poor on the road.

March 25th. Meeting called to arrange for teams and outfits for the journey to the plains.

William, James, Harvy and Wilson D. Pace agreed to raise one team, wagon and outfit.

George W. Sevy, Lemuel H. Redd and George Hill agreed to raise another team. Benjamin J. Redd, a young man, volunteered to drive a team across the plains.

M. H. Darrow agreed to drive another team.

Richard Woolsey turned out the only yoke of oxen he had for the third team.

Thomas Woolsey furnished an old wagon cover, one sack and a small keg.

T. A. Woolsey furnished a sack. H. Woolsey a sack and helped to run out some tar.

John H. Lee two whips value \$4.00. Wm. Woolsey one pair of boots, \$10.00, and one homespun shirt.

T. Woolsey one pair of jeans pants. Clarissa Woolsey one pair of pants.

Sister Susan Hill made a mat and pillow and night cap, furnished a plate, spoon, cup, needles and thread and presented them to George Woolsey as part of his outfit. May she be remembered by all good Saints.

Reuben Woolsey furnished one gallon of molasses and a keg.

John D. Lee exchanged one yoke of cattle with Thomas Woolsey and bought one yoke from James Powell. (Woolsey's cattle were too poor for the journey and Lee gave him a good yoke for them so Woolsey could contribute a good pair to the mission.)

C. Whitmer furnished one yoke of oxen and one sack.

Peter Marker made a flour box.

John D. Lee furnished a good Chicago wagon and cover, one pair of pants, one pair of shoes, three overshirts, and flour, bacon and molasses, rifle and ammunition to the amount of \$122.50.

The three teams from this place were said to be the best rigs in Washington County.

March 26th. In a meeting M. H. Darrow, George Woolsey and Benjamin Redd were sustained by vote to make the trip and were formally blessed and set apart for this mission. Benjamin J. Redd requested a dance before leaving which was granted and a good time had.

THUS in the days of their poverty, the little town of Harmony, with less than a hundred people, raised in one day by donation an outfit that could scarcely be raised in any small Mormon town in these days of our comparative prosperity.

The handcart companies were also, in the main, of the "ten pound" emigrants. But whether they were in the handcart companies or with the ox

trains, very few of the Mormon converts ever expected to ride across the plains.

Mormons from the old country, regardless of their financial status, crossed the ocean as a rule as steerage passengers on sailing vessels. They cooked their own food and cared for themselves in every way. Usually they came in large companies of from three hundred to a thousand on a boat, with two or three missionaries returning from a foreign mission, to look after them. They were always organized into a traveling branch of the Church, holding their meetings regularly on shipboard and exercising the functions of an organized ward. As a result of this practice they administered comfort and assistance to each other, and they escaped many of the disagreeable things that usually fell to the lot of steerage passengers. There were even many conversions to the Church of officers and sailors who saw in the conduct of these happy passengers a practical Christianity they had never seen before.

Mormon immigrants to America became known as the most desirable type of passengers, and shipping companies bid for them and gave them many privileges on shipboard that were usually denied to steerage passengers.

When they reached the place of outfitting for the plains, they were divided up into groups of two or three families—eight to ten persons to one wagon. The wagon carried only their food, bedding, and necessary camp equipment. The people themselves walked by the roadside and most of them came through the long journey happy and well. As they marched along they sang the hymns they loved, "Oh Babylon, Oh Babylon, we bid thee farewell," and "Come, come ye Saints, no toil nor labor fear." They were a happy lot despite their discomforts. My mother used to say she danced her way across the plains.

Eighty-five thousand of the early Utah pioneers got their passage money through the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, and another twenty to thirty thousand were able to pay down for their ten or fifteen pound fares. Divine Providence watched over them, for not one of those sailing vessels went down with a Mormon on board.

Thus the Church solved the high cost transportation problem and built its commonwealth in the Great Basin. Through the ways outlined above, it brought to this intermountain territory in two decades over a hundred thousand of the best type of settlers any country ever had. Poor they were, and "greenhorns," from many foreign lands, but they had in them the stout fibre of real pioneers. Green they were to the conditions they must live in but they were stripped and willing fighters, ready to

The Pioneering Mormon

meet the challenge of the desert, "fight or die."

Why were the Mormon pioneers great? Because through faith and prayer and industry, and unity and spartan perseverance they redeemed "the irredeemable" and converted a desert of "all pervading drouth" into a fertile land of abundant harvests. The Mormons had the wisdom and good sense to organize and to plan collectively and through unity of purpose they succeeded where any other methods of colonization in this parched and arid purgatory would have been foredoomed to failure.

The Editor's Page

(Continued from page 491)

"Teach the child in a thousand ways, directly and indirectly, the power of truth, the beauty of truth, and the sweetness and rest of companionship with truth.

"And if it be the rock foundation of the child's character, as a fact, not as a theory, the future of that child is as fully assured as it is possible for human prevision to guarantee."

"With the love of truth, the individual scorns to do a mean thing, even if the whole world would approve. He would not sacrifice the sanction of his own high standing for any gain, he would not willingly deflect the needle of his thought and act from the true north as he knows it, by the slightest possible variation. He himself would know of deflection—that would be enough. What matters it what the world thinks if he has his own disapproval?"

"The man who votes the same ticket in politics, year after year, without caring for issues, men, or problems, merely voting in a certain way because he always has voted so, is sacrificing loyalty to truth to a weak, mistaken, stubborn attachment to a worn-out precedent. Such a man should stay in his cradle all his life—because he spent his early years there."

"No matter what price a man pays for truth, he is getting it at a bargain."

"The strongest way for a man to strengthen the power of truth in the world is to live it himself in every detail of thought, word, and deed—to make himself a sun of personal radiation of truth, and to let his silent influence speak for it and his direct acts glorify it so far as he can in his sphere of life and action."

"A man cannot truly believe in God without believing in the final inevitable triumph of truth. If you have truth on

(Concluded on page 543)

Kill Noxious Weeds at the Roots!

THIS PULLING NOXIOUS WEED TOPS IS DRUDGERY AND NEVER SEEMS TO GET ME ANYWHERE. I'VE BEEN DOING IT FOR YEARS.

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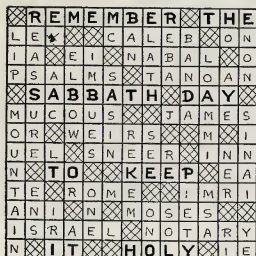
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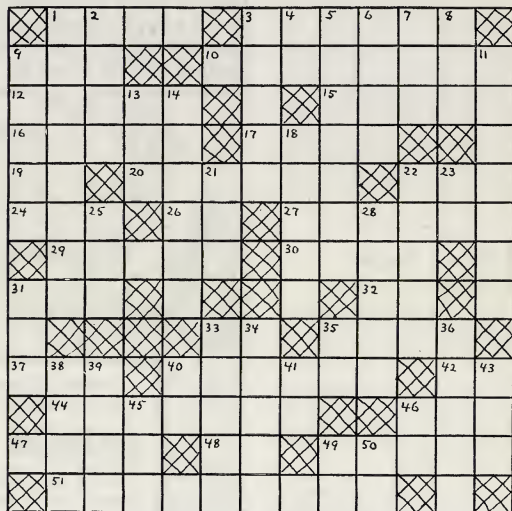
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SOLUTION TO JULY PUZZLE



Scriptural Crossword Puzzle—The Judges of Israel

"And when the Lord raised them up judges, then the Lord was with the judge, and delivered them out of the hand of their enemies all the days of the judge."—JUDG. 2: 18.



ACROSS

- 1 Eighth judge. He judged Israel twenty and two years Judg. 10: 5
 3 Fifth judge. "The sword of the Lord, and of . . ." Judg. 7: 20
 9 Roman bronze or copper
 10 These were made at the end of every seventh year Deut. 15: 1, 2
 12 "False brethren" Gal. 2: 4
 15 Gideon put . . . in a pot Judg. 6: 19
 16 One of David's men 1 Chron. 11: 44
 17 Eleventh judge. "And after him . . . a Zebulonite" Judg. 12: 11
 19 Ethyl
 20 One of those named in Isa. 50: 6
 22 Old Testament books
 24 Although
 26 King of Egypt 2 Kings 17: 4
 27 Gate in a lock tumbler
 29 Twelfth judge. "And after him . . . the son of Hillel" Judg. 12: 13
 30 Second judge. He was left-handed and used a dagger Judg. 3: 15, 16
 31 Son of Benjamin Gen. 46: 21
 32 Exclamation used to frighten
 33 Author's copy
 35 "... the Gadite" 2 Sam. 23: 36
 37 Pronoun
 40 Fifteenth judge. Two Old Testament books are named for him
 42 Barium
 44 First judge. The land had rest forty years under him Judg. 3: 11
 46 Old Testament book
 47 Meley
 48 North latitude
 49 Helper of fourth judge Judg. 4: 6
 51 Sixth judge. He killed all but one of his brothers Judg. 9: 1, 5

DOWN

- 1 Ninth judge. He made a vow that was hard to fulfill Judg. 11: 30-39
 2 Country
 3 Animal
 4 Adjective suffix
 5 Fourth judge. With 49 across she sang a song of triumph Judg. 5
 6 Merit
 7 Colorado mountain
 8 "I will let down the . . ."
 9 Part of one's property
 11 Third judge. His weapon was an ox goad Judg. 3: 31
 13 Measures; town in Prussia
 14 Thirteenth judge. His strength was in his hair Judg. 16
 18 Permanent
 21 Electrified particle
 22 City that Christ knew Matt. 15: 21
 23 Article
 25 Sash
 28 Son of Japheth Gen. 10: 2
 31 Fourteenth judge. He was also high priest 1 Sam. 2: 11
 33 New England state
 34 "nor the . . . of fire" Dan. 3: 27
 35 Exist
 36 Tenth judge. His record is given in three verses Judg. 12: 8-10
 38 Seventh judge. His record is given in Judg. 10: 1, 2
 39 The dunlin, a bird
 40 Symbol for tin
 41 Last half of the sixth month of the sacred year Neh. 6: 15
 43 Noah built one
 45 To haw, as cattle
 46 Judah's firstborn Gen. 38: 7
 49 Before Christ
 50 Interjection

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THE EDITOR'S PAGE

(Concluded from page 541)

your side you can pass through the dark valley of slander, misrepresentation and abuse, undaunted, as though you wore a magic suit of mail that no bullet could enter, no arrow could pierce. You can hold your head high, toss it fearlessly and defiantly, look every man calmly and unflinchingly in the eye, as though you rode, a victorious king, returning at the head of your legions with banners waving and lances glistening, and bugles filling the air with music. You can feel the great expansive wave of moral health surging through you as the quickened blood courses through the body of him who is gladly, gloriously proud of physical health. You will know that all will come right in the end, that it must come, that error must flee before the great white light of truth, as darkness slinks away into nothingness in the presence of the sunburst. Then, with truth as your guide, your companion, your ally, and inspiration, you tingle with the consciousness of your kinship with the Infinite and all the petty trials, sorrows, and sufferings of life fade away like temporary, harmless visions seen in a dream."

* * *

I am very grateful for the triumph, so to speak, of the truth you and I

have accepted. Lies are of no value in this world, and nothing is more forceful than William George Jordan's statement about lying. He goes on to say that lies are like a lot of drunken men, one vainly seeking to support another.

I have heard some of my own acquaintances preach remarkably fine sermons on tithing, and I have taken the opportunity to look up their records, because I knew they were neglecting their duty, and I found there was no credit on the tithing record. The record is what counts. Faith without works, we are told, is dead.

I hope that all men and women who hold membership in this Church may be inspired to make up their minds that so far as their ability and their capacity are concerned they are going to live this gospel so that their lives will preach the truthfulness of it. I humbly pray that God will help you and me and every living soul who knows that this is the gospel to live it, that our lives may be a truth and not a falsehood, and that our very diligence and faithfulness may inspire other people to live the gospel.

EVIDENCES AND RECONCILIATIONS

(Concluded from page 513)

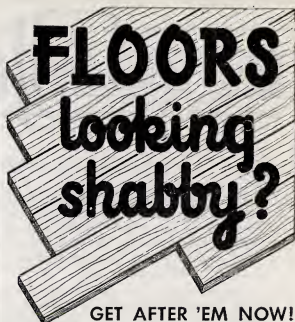
by Latter-day revelation. In Section 84:27 it is stated that this Priesthood the Lord caused "to continue with the house of Aaron among the children of Israel until John." This suggests a termination with the coming of Christ. In Section 124:39, where the work of the modern temples is summarized, "memorials for your sacrifices by the sons of Levi" are mentioned as part of the temple service. No provision has been made in the temples for the ancient type of burnt offerings, and the word memorials would seem to exclude such an interpretation. A more explicit suggestion is found in Section 128:24: "For he is like a refiner's fire, and like fuller's soap; and he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver, and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness. Let us, therefore as a church and a people, and as Latter-day Saints, offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness; and let us present in his holy

temple, when it is finished, a book containing the records of our dead, which shall be worthy of all acceptance." The "offering in righteousness" is here identified with temple work for the salvation of the dead, which encompasses all the principles of the plan of salvation.

When, therefore, the sons of Levi accept Christ and His gospel, subject themselves to the ordinances of the Church, and become active in gospel requirements, they will offer the offering in righteousness of which has been spoken.

Though the type of sacrifice connected with the Levitical Priesthood is no more, yet the law of sacrifice remains. The Prophet Joseph Smith made it clear that sacrifice is ever a part of the gospel. In the restored Church, this law is in full operation. None can retain the spirit of the gospel unless he gives to the Cause of the Lord of himself, of his substance, time and strength. (*History of the Church*, 4:207-212)

—J. A. W.



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Your Page and Ours

LET'S SAY IT CORRECTLY

MUCH as we may dislike to use the word *threaten* there are occasions when no other word will do. We should then try to be correct in the use of the preposition which follows it. If we say *threaten by*, we must follow it with the doer; but when we want to indicate a result rather than the actor, we say *threaten with*.

For instance, He was threatened by a man with a huge stick in one hand and a revolver in the other. But, We are threatened with shortages of foodstuffs because farm help is scarcer than it has been in the immediate past.

Rt. No. 4, School Ave.
Walla Walla, Washington
May 25th, 1942

Dear Brethren:

THE editor's page in the December 1941 issue of *The Improvement Era* impressed me deeply and I accept it as the gospel truth as I have had a similar experience.

In 1938 my affairs were in a terrible financial condition. I owed three thousand dollars on our home. Two hundred fifty dollars on our car and four hundred dollars on furniture and payments. We were about six months behind on our payments as the payments on these items amounted to about fifty dollars a month and my income was only one hundred twenty dollars a month so it seemed there was no chance to get out of this financial state of affairs. At that time we had three children and were expecting the fourth. The bills began to pile up on us. It seemed that we must cut down somewhere so we had not paid any tithing for some time. Our creditors began to press us on all accounts to the extent that they were threatening us with foreclosure. So my wife and I sat down one night, talked things over, and found that we couldn't meet all these bills. We decided to meet the first and most important one, that of tithing, and perhaps we would have spiritual guidance to meet the other obligations. So thereafter the first money we spent out of my income went for tithing.

Then this is what happened. We were able to refinance our home for enough to put all bills under one mortgage. We traded the car for a cheaper one. We also had two other houses that were mortgaged for four thousand dollars. Our affairs were very bad but in a little over a year we had all mortgages released from our name and owned a home free and clear of all indebtedness and a new car.

Anyone doubting this can check the records at the courthouse in Walla Walla and he will find a little over eighty-five hundred dollars in mortgages that we were released from. They can check our tithing record with the bishop's office also.

With conditions in the world today as they are, we can't afford not to pay our tithing, for we need the blessings that come from paying it.

Our Mutual theme this year tells us why, when it says, "I, the Lord, am bound when ye do what I say; but when ye do not what I say, ye have no promise." (D. & C. 82:10)

I am mailing this to you as my testimony that I know that our Heavenly Father will bless us inasmuch as we are obedient to His commandments. I do this as your brother, and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, Amen.

(s) Caldwell G. Taylor

Camp Callan, San Diego, California

I wish that I could paint for you in words the strength of most of our boys as they are meeting the double test of fighting the enemy within their ranks who would lead them from their ideals while they are preparing to fight the enemy without, who would deny them right to have ideals. It is indeed heartening to see their response.

(s) Mrs. F. J. Kennard

THE REASON

The repairman was inspecting an electric refrigerator which was using too much electricity. Despite all his careful tests, he couldn't find anything out of order.

Still thinking about his problem, he casually asked the cook, "And how do you like the refrigerator?"

"Why, it's fine," she replied. "I open the door and it keeps the whole kitchen cool."

SERIOUS CASE

Doctor: "But what makes you think your girl friend is anemic, Mr. Jones?"

Jones: "I told her she was beautiful, and instead of blushing she turned white."

STRONG BELIEF

Mrs. Jones: "She is a woman who has gone through a great deal for her belief."

Mrs. Brown: "Indeed, and what is her belief?"

Mrs. Jones: "That she can wear a No. 5 shoe on a No. 7 foot."

ONE EXCEPTION ANYWAY

Mother: "No, you can't have it and that's the sixth time I've said No!"

Sonny (mumbling to himself): "Wonder where Pop gets the idea women are always changing their minds."

WOULD BE ROUGH ON HENRY

Rastus: "Have you ever thought what you would do if you had Henry Ford's income?"

"Sambo: "No, but I have often wondered what he would do if he had mine."

SHE MEANT IT ALL RIGHT

A young girl had been promoted to the third grade. Meeting her former second grade teacher, whom she liked very much, she said, "Gee, I wish you were smart enough to teach me this year."

MATTER OF OPINION

"Aren't those chimes melodiously beautiful? Such harmony. So, enchanting!"

"You'll have to speak louder. Those confounded bells are making such a racket I can't hear you."

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Two Negroes who had not seen each other in five years discovered each had been married during that time.

"What kinda woman did you get, Mose?" asked Rastus.

"She's an angel, Rastus, dat's what she am."

"Boy, you sho' is lucky. Mine is still livin'," Rastus muttered.

ALWAYS PUNCTUAL

Employer: "Now I hope you thoroughly understand the importance of punctuation."

New Steno: "Oh, yes, indeed, I always make it a point to get to work on time."

STRONG WORDS

"I'll bet you were mad when you ran over that skunk."

"Mad? I was highly incensed."

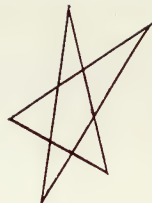
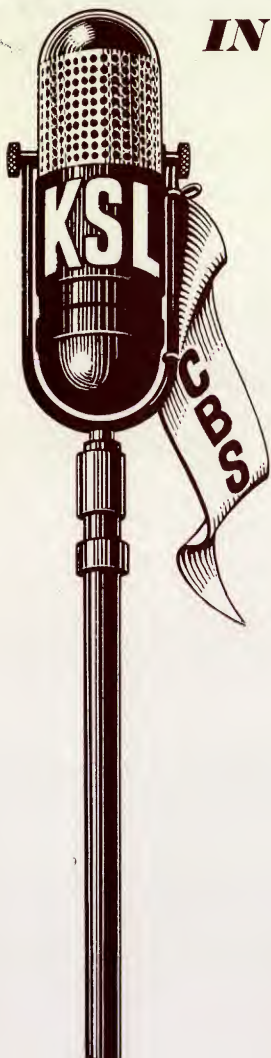
NON-RESISTANCE

He: "Are you doing anything for that cold of yours?"

She: "Oh, yes, I sneeze whenever it wants me to."

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